
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION

ALABAMA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Program effective from December 1, 1942
through August 31, 1943

ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE:

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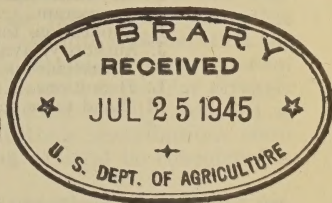
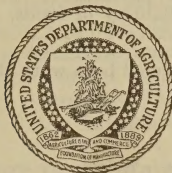
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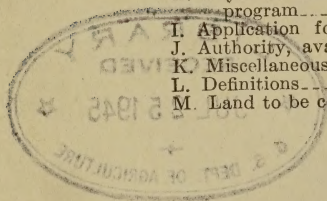
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ALABAMA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

A. Production practice allowance.—The production practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out production practices on the farm.

The production practice allowance for any farm in Alabama shall be the sum of the following:

- (1) \$1 per acre of cropland on the farm.
- (2) 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1942.
- (3) \$1.50 per acre of commercial orchards (excluding tung orchards) on the farm in 1942.
- (4) The smaller of \$5 per acre of tung orchards (excluding old non-bearing orchards) or the amount earned by carrying out in tung orchards production practices designated by the Director of the Southern Division and approved by the AAA.

For any farm with respect to which the sum of the production adjustment allowance and the production practice allowance is less than \$20, the production practice allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

B. Division of practice payments.—The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out production practices on the farm during the 1943 program year, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out the practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, and material contributed by each person toward carrying out each production practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that any terrace constructed, water development established, or pasture established, under any previous agricultural conservation program, is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices; that any seeding of perennial legumes or grasses is destroyed contrary to good farming practices; or that the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under any previous program is destroyed during

the 1943 program year contrary to good farming practices, a deduction shall be made equal to the payment that would be made under the 1943 program for a similar amount of such practice. This is a personal deduction and shall be made from any payment due the person responsible therefor with respect to the same or any other farm.

D. Production practices.—The production practices are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year December 1, 1942, through August 31, 1943. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seed, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If some of the cost but less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

1. Application of the following materials:

- (a) **Phosphate**—4 cents per pound of available phosphate (P_2O_5).
- (b) **Basic slag**—\$7 per ton.
- (c) **Potash**—3 cents per pound of available potash (K_2O).

SPECIFICATIONS:

- (1) The material must be evenly distributed and must be applied only to or in connection with a full seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, permanent pastures, summer legumes solid seeded (except soybeans for oil and peanuts), and to mixtures of small grains and winter legumes if the mixture contains at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes.
- (2) For winter legumes or mixtures of winter legumes and small grain, these materials should be applied at or before time of seeding.
- (3) In the case of lespedeza or crotalaria seeded with fall-seeded small grain, the material must be applied between March 15 and June 15, 1943.
- (4) The materials may be applied to volunteer crotalaria or volunteer lespedeza if applied between March 1 and June 15.
- (5) Payment will not be made for applying these materials to summer legumes if followed by a crop planted prior to fall of 1943.
- (6) The crops to which the material is applied must not be seeded or grown with an intertilled crop. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered grown alone.
- (7) In the case of basic slag, 80 percent must pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

2. Application of ground limestone—\$2.50 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The material must be evenly distributed. The above rate is based on materials with 90-percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of lower grade are used, sufficient additional quantities must be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent thereto. The materials below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burned limestone;
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells.
- 3,000 pounds of calcium silicate slag.
- 4,000 pounds of Selma chalk.
- 2,400 pounds of Ocala limestone.
- 2,000 pounds of pulp mill waste lime.

The liming materials must be of sufficient fineness so that 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 50 percent through a 60-mesh sieve, except that only 60 percent of the calcium silicate slag must pass through a 40-mesh sieve; provided that materials considered by the Director of the Southern Division to be the equivalent of the above in value may qualify.

3. Green manure or cover crop of annual lespedeza—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment will be made only for acreage artificially seeded in 1943 on which lespedeza was not grown in 1942. The seeding rate should be at least 30 pounds per acre. A stand similar to that which would normally be secured from such seeding and a good growth must be obtained and the entire growth, other than seed, left on the land. A good growth means an average height of 5 to 6 inches. The land must not be turned until seed has matured and the area on which payment is made must not be pastured nor mowed for hay during the year. The application of phosphate, basic slag, potash, or lime is recommended.

4. Establishing a permanent cover of perennial lespedeza (*sericea* or *junea*)—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage of the area the following year. It is advisable to sow 30 pounds scarified or 70 pounds unscarified seed per acre on a firm seedbed prepared by breaking or disking and followed by a cultipacker or drag harrow. Scarified seed should be planted between March 1 and June 1 in south Alabama and between April 1 and June 1 in north Alabama. Unscarified seed should be planted earlier than scarified seed.

At least 200 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) per acre must be applied.

5. Establishing a permanent cover of kudzu—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Sound healthy crowns or seedlings should be planted 3½ feet apart, in center of beds 10 feet wide which have been prepared by breaking and harrowing. Such rows should not be more than 25 feet apart. This spacing requires approximately 500 plants per acre. Planting should begin about February 1 in the southern part of the State and February 15 in the northern part of the State and be completed before active growth begins. Weeds and grass must be controlled.

On steep slopes, kudzu should be planted 3½ feet apart on maintained terrace ridges.

Where kudzu is planted along gullies, plants should be set 3½ feet apart on well-prepared firm soil about 6 feet from the bank of the gully.

In determining the acreage of kudzu where it is planted only on the terrace ridges or in rows along gullies, each row will be considered to occupy a strip 25 feet wide.

There must be a survival of 350 plants per acre.

In all cases, either 200 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent), 200 pounds of complete fertilizer, or 1 ton of barnyard manure per acre must be applied in rows with the kudzu plants.

6. Establishing a stand of white Dutch clover—\$2 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

A well prepared seedbed should be made prior to seeding. At least 5 pounds of seed should be planted and grown alone. Fall plantings should be between

September 15 and November 15 and spring plantings should be between February 15 and March 15. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained which will assure complete coverage of the area the following year. White Dutch clover must be fertilized at or prior to the time of seeding with the equivalent of at least (a) 300 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate per acre and (except on the lime soils of the Black Belt) 500 pounds of ground limestone per acre, or (b) 500 pounds of basic slag per acre.

7 (a). Establishing permanent pastures by seeding mixtures of grasses and legumes—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The following seeding per acre is required:

- Dallis grass—10 pounds.
- Annual lespedeza—10 pounds.
- White Dutch clover—2 pounds.

or

- Dallis grass—5 pounds.
- Orchard grass—5 pounds.
- Bluegrass—5 pounds.
- Annual lespedeza—10 pounds.
- White Dutch clover—2 pounds.

On lime lands of the Black Belt—

- Dallis grass—10 pounds.
- Black medic—10 pounds.
- White Dutch clover—2 pounds.

Seeding must be on a firm seedbed which has been prepared by breaking, disking, or harrowing. All brush, shrubs, and trees (except for shade) must be removed.

Except on lime lands of the Black Belt, 1 ton of limestone per acre should be applied to sandy soils and up to 3 tons on clay soils. At least 300 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 600 pounds of basic slag should be applied per acre. Receipts for seed purchased will be required. Payment for this practice will not be made until a satisfactory seasonal cover of the recommended clovers and grasses is established. Satisfactory seasonal cover means sufficiently well-distributed plants showing healthy growth that will assure reseeding.

7 (b). Establishing permanent pastures on lime lands of the Black Belt by seeding a mixture of Dallis grass and white Dutch clover—\$4 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The following seeding per acre is required:

- Dallis grass—10 pounds.
- White Dutch clover—2 pounds.

Seeding must be on a firm seedbed which has been prepared by breaking, disking, or harrowing. All brush, shrubs, and trees (except for shade) must be removed.

At least 300 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 600 pounds of basic slag should be applied per acre. Receipts for seed purchased will be required. Payment for this practice will not be made until a satisfactory seasonal cover of the recommended clover and grass is established. Satisfactory seasonal cover means sufficiently well-distributed plants showing healthy growth that will assure reseeding.

8. Developing a system to provide continuous grazing—\$7.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The minimum seedings per acre are as follows:

Fall seeding:

- 2 bushels oats and 2 bushels rye, barley, or wheat.
- 20 pounds hairy vetch, 15 pounds crimson clover, or 30 pounds other vetches or caley peas.

40 pounds ryegrass per acre may be substituted for either the oats, rye, barley, or wheat in the fall seeding.

Spring seeding on same land:

30 pounds soybeans and 20 pounds pearl millet or Sudan grass or 40 pounds pearl millet or Sudan grass.

A fenced plot of land must be set aside for annual grazing. The preparation of the land, seeding, and fertilizing shall be done in accordance with good farming practices. At least 500 pounds per acre of 4-10-7 fertilizer or 8 tons of manure per acre must be applied.

The major purpose of this practice is to provide supplemental grazing during the time permanent pasture is at low production. This practice is not designed as a substitute for permanent pasture.

9. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for establishing a permanent pasture—\$5 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(a) The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established nor the area mowed without the removal of brush, vines, loose stones, and trees.

(b) The area under this practice must also be seeded in accordance with the specifications for practice 7 during the 1943 program year.

(c) The land after established to a permanent pasture must be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each 2 acres during a pasture season of at least 5 months.

10. Construction of standard terraces— $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per linear foot.¹

[Alabama Extension Circular No. 165 explains in greater detail all points mentioned in these terrace specifications and is to be followed in laying out, constructing, and completing a system of terraces. A copy can be obtained from any Alabama county agent.]

SPECIFICATIONS:

(a) The terrace system is not to be considered complete until proper terrace outlets are constructed and protected. Terrace systems should be so planned that natural drainageways will be used as disposal areas. Terraces should outlet individually upon well-protected sod, meadows, wooded areas, or into sodded channels.

(b) Terraces on 12-percent slope must be not more than 44 feet apart or on 2-percent slope not more than 140 feet apart. Terraces showing overtopping or excessive erosion in the channel will not qualify.

(c) A minimum water carrying capacity of 6 square feet cross section is necessary for settled terraces.

(d) Payment will not be made for terraces constructed on land with an average slope of over 12 percent.

11. Green manure and cover crops turned under or left on the land:

(a) Winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1942—\$2.50 per acre.

(b) Crotalaria (artificially seeded) grown in combination with an intertilled row crop—75 cents per acre.

(c) Fall-sown small grains, ryegrass, and summer legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment will not be made for lespedeza, kudzu, peanuts, any volunteer crop except a solid growth of crotalaria, soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means, any summer legumes grown in combination with an intertilled row crop except artificially seeded crotalaria, and wheat (on wheat allotment farms). Native vegetation, or second growth where a crop has

¹ The rate of payment for terraces constructed as a conservation service where the contract provides for a completed terrace shall be the contract price, but not to exceed three-fourths cent per linear foot.

been harvested, or summer legumes turned under and followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1943 will not qualify. A good growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good growth means 14 pounds green weight for an average plot of 100 square feet.

12. Producing, harvesting, and storing legume or grass seed—\$3 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

A good growth and satisfactory yield of any of the following crops is required: Monantha vetch, Willamette vetch, hairy vetch, blue lupine, white Dutch clover, orchard grass, bluegrass, Dallis grass, crotalaria, common lespedeza, Kobe lespedeza, and lespedeza sericea. Payment will be made on an acreage up to 2 acres or 2 percent of the cropland, whichever is the larger.

E. Conservation materials and services.—Realizing the importance of certain materials and services in conserving and improving the soil, the AAA will furnish Alabama farmers such items as winter legume seed, kudzu crowns, limestone, superphosphate, basic slag, potash, terrace line-running service, terrace construction, and other services or materials when the need arises and it is found practicable to do so. These materials and services are made available as a further assistance and encouragement in carrying out much needed production practices. Such materials and services which are available will be furnished upon written request, and the cost will be deducted from the payment earned by the farmer on the same or any other farm in the county. If it is later found that the payment earned by the farmer is less than the cost of the material or service furnished, the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

If a farmer uses any of these materials in a manner which is not in accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, such as using superphosphate under cotton or corn, or selling the material, the cost will be twice the amount it would have been if the material had been properly used.

Section 2. WAR CROPS AND WAR CROP GOALS

A. War crops.—The following crops have been designated as war crops in the Southern Region:

Soybeans for beans.
Peanuts (for all purposes).
Flax for seed or fiber.
Irish potatoes (except those grown in home gardens).
American-Egyptian cotton.
Hemp for seed or fiber.
Dry edible beans.
Tomatoes for processing.
Peas for processing.

Snap beans for processing.
Sweet corn for processing.
Carrots for processing.
Beets for processing.
Cabbage for processing.
Lima beans for processing.
Castor-beans.
Grain sorghums.
Sweetpotatoes (except those grown in home gardens).

B. War crop goals.—Farm war crop goals shall be determined by the county committee, with the assistance of community committeemen, by distributing the county goal in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA on the basis of adaptability of the soil, availability of cropland, equipment, labor, the acreage and production of each war crop on the farm in recent years, and other related factors. The sum of the farm goals for each war crop shall not be less than the county goal for the crop.

Section 3. PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT

A. Production adjustment allowance.—The farm production adjustment allowance shall be the sum of the following:

- (1) **Cotton**—1.1 cents for each pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton allotment.
- (2) **Tobacco**—0.4 cent for each pound of the normal yield of tobacco for the farm for each acre in the respective Burley or flue-cured tobacco allotment.
- (3) **Wheat**—9.2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment.

B. Deduction for underplanting war crops.—A deduction of \$15 per acre will be made for each acre by which the acreage planted to designated war crops is less than 90 percent of the farm war crop goal. This deduction will not be made if the county committee determines that failure to plant 90 percent of the farm war crop goal is due to floor or drought.

C. Deduction for overplanting special crops.—A deduction at ten times the payment rate will be made for each acre of cotton (except when knowingly overplanted) or tobacco in excess of the respective allotment. This deduction shall be made only from the production adjustment allowance after deductions are made under paragraph B above.

D. Division of payment.—The net production adjustment payment shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1943. If an allotment crop is not grown on the farm in 1943 or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced because of uncontrollable natural causes, the net payment computed for that crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire acreage in the allotment for the crop had been planted and harvested in 1943. In cases where landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers have lost, after planting but prior to harvest, their interests in any crop for which an allotment is determined by reason of the acquisition of title to or lease of the farm for use in connection with the war effort, the net payment (excluding any compensation for the loss of payment) computed with respect to that crop shall be divided among them in the same proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds of the crop except for such acquisition of title or lease.

E. Proration of net deductions.—Any net deduction for a person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net production adjustment payment. No production adjustment payment will be made for a farm if the deductions equal or exceed the production adjustment payment. Any deduction in excess of the production adjustment payment will be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions. Any such net deduction will be made from the person's share of the production adjustment payment for any other farm in the State.

Section 4. FULL PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS MADE ONLY ON OPERATED FARMS

A farm must be operated during the 1943 program year in order to earn the entire production adjustment allowance. A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

- (1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:
 - (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1943;
 - (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1943;
 - (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1942 or seeded during the 1943 program year;
 - (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded during the 1943 program year;
 - (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1942 or the spring of 1943 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop; and
 - (f) Improved pastures consisting of legumes or a perennial grass on cropland;

or

- (2) The sum of the acreages of special crops and war crops on the farm equals or exceeds 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments established for the farm.

For a farm that is not operated, the part of the production adjustment allowance for a special crop will be computed on the smaller of (1) the acreage allotment for the crop, or (2) 125 percent of the acreage planted to the crop.

Section 5. ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND ACREAGE PLANTED TO SPECIAL CROPS

A. Allotments and normal yields.—Farm acreage allotments and normal yields for cotton, tobacco, and wheat will be established in accordance with the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin.

B. Definition of acreage planted to special crops.—

(a) **Acreage planted to cotton** means all land seeded to cotton, except that the acreage planted to cotton on any farm shall not exceed the largest of (i) the cotton allotment, (ii) the acreage of cotton on the farm when performance is determined, or (iii) the acreage of cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed; provided that any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length will not be considered as planted to cotton. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

(b) **Acreage planted to wheat** means (i) Any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when such crop is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat;

(ii) Any acreage of volunteer wheat which reaches maturity; and

(iii) Any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat designated under item (i) above on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat reaches maturity; provided that all or any part of any wheat acreage destroyed by causes beyond the control of the operator may be replaced with an equal acreage of wheat seeded after such destruction or by an equal acreage of volunteer wheat, and the acreage so replaced shall not be regarded as acreage planted to wheat.

C. Strip cropping, interplanting, and double cropping.—(1) Two or more consecutive rows of a crop alternating with another crop or land use shall be considered a strip.

(2) If cotton and another crop or land use occupy the land at the same time and the cotton is grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(3) A war crop which is interplanted in the same row with another crop (other than a war crop) shall be considered as occupying that part of the land as determined by instructions issued by the State committee, but in no case over 50 percent of the acreage.

(4) A war crop which is grown in alternate rows with another crop or land use shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(5) If a strip of war crop alternates with another crop or land use (other than a war crop), only that part of the land actually occupied by the war crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(6) If a war crop is grown in alternate rows with another war crop or is interplanted in the same row with another war crop, each such crop shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(7) If a crop (except as provided for in the items above) is grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, with another crop or land use, only that part of the land actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(8) If a crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(9) If two or more crops are grown on the same land and the growing season overlaps for only a relatively short period for the two crops, each shall be considered as having occupied the entire acreage.

(10) Summer legumes (except crotalaria for purposes of practice payment 11 (b)) that would otherwise qualify for a production practice payment interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a production practice payment.

Section 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. \$10,000 payment limitation.—Payments will be limited to \$10,000 by States for individuals, partnerships, or estates, and to \$10,000 for the United States for other persons, prior to deduction for association expenses.

B. Association expense deduction.—Pro rata deductions from payments will be made for association expenses.

C. Increase in small payments.—The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided for assignments, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1943 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1943. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless the assignment is entitled to priority under instructions issued by the AAA.

Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled, nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of the assignment.

F. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting his right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

G. Change in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1943 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payment for special crops to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1943 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1942 program, payments to the landlord or operator for special crops under the 1943 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 had been continued in 1943, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves the change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1943 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1940 to 1942 and the reduction would increase the payments for special crops that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under the last two preceding paragraphs is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1943 program.

H. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be computed for any person under the 1943 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1943 or previous agricultural conservation programs; if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or, if with respect to grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1943 program and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following cases:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed rent tenant, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary thereto, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or shares of production practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to

abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails to file or knowingly falsifies any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1943-44 marketing year.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above, the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deductions computed for the business enterprise, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm operated by him as an individual.

(8) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in a position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise, substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The portion of the production adjustment payment for the business enterprise which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in the enterprise.

(9) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be made from the person's production adjustment payment for the overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

(10) **Practice:** A person rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farms operated by him.

(11) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm in which he admits having an interest.

(12) Practice: A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The entire payment for the tenant with respect to the farm and the entire payment for the landlord or operator with respect to all of his farms under the program involved; provided, however, that where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) Practice: A person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment so computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and the deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

No payment will be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1943 program year to other land in the community in which such farm is located.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person who qualifies in the 1943 program as a landlord, operator, tenant, or sharecropper with respect to the farm and for whom a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed, provided the land in the farm is covered by a properly executed work sheet filed in the county office under a previous agricultural conservation program or not later than June 30, 1943.

If a person makes application for payment or is furnished conservation materials or services in lieu of payment with respect to a farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, he must make application for payment with respect to all such farms.

J. Authority, availability of funds, and applicability.—(1) **Authority.**—The 1943 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and Public—No. 320—74th Congress.

(2) **Availability of funds.**—The amount of payment to be made under the 1943 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

The funds to be provided for the 1943 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after June 30, 1945.

(3) **Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1943 program contained herein are not applicable to (a) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States and (b) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Such lands include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partially owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The 1943 program is also applicable to any land which, although owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such lands shall include that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency which the AAA finds complies with all the provisions of the preceding sentence. The 1943 program will also be applicable to any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, if the Congress so provides.

K. Miscellaneous.—(1) **Erroneous notice of acreage allotment.**—In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified of an allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find, if the notice was in writing, or the county and State committees, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, find, if the notice was not in writing, that the producer, acting in good faith upon the information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

(2) **Excess cotton acreage.**—Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted on his farm, in 1943 on acreage in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm for 1943 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever, on that farm or any other farm, under the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program. No person shall be deemed to have knowingly overplanted cotton on his farm if the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1943 does

not exceed the farm cotton acreage allotment by more than the larger of 3 acres or 3 percent of the farm cotton acreage allotment. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 exceeds the farm cotton allotment by more than the amount specified in the last preceding sentence shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such cotton allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless he establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1943.

(3) **Errors in measurement.**—Where a farmer relied solely upon the measured acreage furnished to him in writing by the county committee in planning his 1943 farming operations or in adjusting his 1943 crop acreages, such measured acreage may be used in determining compliance with the provisions of the 1943 program even though it subsequently proves to be incorrect.

(4) **Correction of errors.**—Notwithstanding any other provision, where the AAA finds that an error in a county or State office resulted in an allotment or yield for a farm which is substantially less than that which would otherwise have been determined, the correction of such allotment or yield may be authorized without requiring a re-determination of other farm allotments or yields in the county, unless such error has resulted in farm allotments or yields for other farms in the county which are substantially higher than they otherwise would have been.

L. Definitions.—(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1942 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(3) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(4) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land.

(5) **Operator** means the person who is in charge of the supervision and conduct of the farming operations on the land.

(6) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled

to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(7) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (whether or not he rents such land or part thereof to another person).

(8) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(9) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(10) **Special crop** means cotton, tobacco, or wheat.

M. Land to be covered by a work sheet.—The land to be covered by a single work sheet is the land which meets the definition of the term "farm." Performance under the program must be determined for the land in a farm. All adjacent or nearby land (including woodland) owned by one person and operated by one person in 1943 must be covered by the same work sheet, irrespective of whether it is worked with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably. Also, all land which is adjacent or nearby and which is operated by one person in 1943, regardless of whether the land is owned by one or more persons, must be covered by one work sheet, except (1) that land which is separately owned and which is farmed as a distinct unit separate from any other land with respect to rotation of crops or with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land, and (2) field-rented tracts which are included with adjoining land under the same ownership. Adjacent or nearby land (other than field-rented tracts) which is operated by one person in 1943 with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably shall be presumed to be operated as a single unit with respect to rotation of crops, if the county committee finds that the 1943 operator has control of the land under leases or operating agreements of more than one year's duration or the committee has reason to expect, from the past practice of the operator and owners involved, that the operator will again have the land under his control in the succeeding year, unless it is determined from county office records, or conclusive proof is submitted to the committee, that distinct and separate crop rotation systems are maintained. All land operated in 1943 by one person with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably substantially throughout the main portions of the year, when the breaking of land and cultivation of crops are in progress, shall be considered nearby. All land operated from one headquarters shall be presumed to be operated with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. All land operated by members of the same household shall be deemed to be operated by them as a single operation, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If a landlord operates any part of the farm on which he resides, he shall be presumed to operate all adjacent land which is owned by him, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county com-

mittee. If land under one ownership is worked by two or more persons and all of the land worked by one or more of them is not contiguous but is scattered over the farm, or distinct farming units are not set up, all such adjacent land under the same ownership shall be covered by one work sheet.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION

FLORIDA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Program effective from January 1, 1943
through December 31, 1943

FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE:

JAMES J. LOVE, *Chairman*, Gadsden County

WALTER B. ANDERSON, *Member*, Jackson County

HARRY C. BROWN, *Member*, Lake County

CHARLES S. LEE, *Member*, Seminole County

A. P. SPENCER, *Vice Director of Extension, Ex-officio Member*

H. G. CLAYTON, *Administrative Officer in Charge*



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FLORIDA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

A. Production practice allowance.—The production practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out production practices on the farm.

The production practice allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for establishing a permanent vegetative cover by planting sod pieces, seeding permanent pasture, construction of terraces, and green manure and cover crops of legumes and winter nonlegumes following peanuts harvested for nuts in 1942, shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for other practices shall be the sum of the following:

(a) \$1 per acre of cropland on the farm in excess of the sum of the special crop allotments, the cropland in commercial orchards, the 1941 acreage of commercial vegetables, and the 1943 acreage of sugarcane for sugar.

(b) \$2 per acre of commercial orchards (excluding tung orchards) on the farm in 1942.

(c) \$1.50 per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1941.

(d) 20 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1942 in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.

(e) The smaller of \$5 per acre of tung orchards (excluding old nonbearing orchards) or the amounts earned by carrying out in tung orchards production practices designated by the Director of the Southern Division and approved by the AAA.

For any farm with respect to which the sum of the production adjustment allowance and the production practice allowance is less than \$20, the production practice allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

B. Division of practice payments.—The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out production practices on the farm during the 1943 program year, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out the practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, and material contributed by each person toward carrying out each production practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not

equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that any terrace constructed or pasture established, under any previous agricultural conservation program, is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices; that any seeding of perennial legumes or grasses is destroyed contrary to good farming practices; or that the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under any previous program is destroyed during the 1943 program year contrary to good farming practices, a deduction shall be made equal to the payment that would be made under the 1943 program for a similar amount of such practice. This is a personal deduction and shall be made from any payment due the person responsible therefor with respect to the same or any other farm.

D. Production practices.—The production practices are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year January 1, 1943 through December 31, 1943. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seed, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If some of the cost but less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. **Application of** the following materials to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, Natal grass, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards:

(a) **48 pounds of available phosphate (P_2O_5)**—\$1.70. Some materials which will supply this amount of phosphate are: 300 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate, 100 pounds of 48-percent triple superphosphate, or one bag containing not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the AAA.

(b) **Basic slag** ground sufficiently fine so that at least 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve—\$6.60 per ton.

- (c) **Raw rock or colloidal phosphate containing not less than 28 percent of total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) and ground fine enough for 85 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve (wet screening method)—\$5.25 per ton.**
- (d) **Raw rock or colloidal phosphate containing not less than 18 percent of total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) and ground fine enough for 80 percent of the raw rock phosphate to pass through a 100-mesh sieve and for the colloidal phosphate to shake through a 6-mesh sieve and 85 percent of it to wash through a 325-mesh sieve—\$4.50 per ton.**

SPECIFICATIONS:

The material must be evenly distributed. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, and crotalaria, application must be made at or before the time of seeding. In the case of lespedeza seeded in small grains, payment will not be made for material applied before March 1 nor after June 15. The crops to which the material is applied must not be seeded nor grown with an inter-filled crop. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as being grown alone. The material may be applied to volunteer crotalaria, volunteer Natal grass, or volunteer lespedeza if the application is made between January 1 and June 15. Payment will not be made for the application of phosphate to crotalaria, Natal grass, or lespedeza if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1943. East and south of the Suwannee River, this practice is not to be used more often than once every third year on pastures other than clover pastures. Payment will not be made for phosphate in excess of the following amounts per acre:

- 900 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate.
- 800 pounds of 18-percent superphosphate.
- 720 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate.
- 300 pounds of 48-percent triple superphosphate.
- 1, 500 pounds of basic slag.
- 1, 800 pounds of raw rock or colloidal phosphate meeting the specifications of practice 1 (c).
- 2, 250 pounds of raw rock or colloidal phosphate meeting the specifications of practice 1 (d).

- 2. Application of 50-percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent)** to or in connection with the seeding of winter legumes, lespedeza, kudzu, or permanent pastures consisting of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of legumes and grasses—\$30 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The material must be evenly distributed. Payment will not be made for more than 100 pounds of 50-percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent) per acre.

- 3. Application of ground limestone:**

- (a) **Dolomitic limestone—\$4.50 per ton.**
- (b) **Other limestone (or its equivalent)—\$3 per ton.**

SPECIFICATIONS:

The above rates are based on liming materials of at least 90 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If a material of lower grade than this is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1, 200 pounds of burned limestone.
- 1, 400 pounds of hydrated lime.

- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster or coquina shells.
- 3,000 pounds of limestone from Braden quarries.

The ground limestone, oyster shells, or coquina shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 98 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

- 4. Application of not less than 2 tons air-dry weight of straw or equivalent mulching materials (excluding barnyard and stable manure) per acre in orchards or on commercial vegetable land—\$1.75 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS:

The following materials are considered the equivalent of 2 tons air-dry weight of straw:

- 1½ tons of crotalaria or other hay-dry legumes.
- 2 tons of air-dry muck.
- 2 tons of air-dry leaves (pine needles excluded).
- 18 tons of hyacinths (green basis).

Producers who expect to use this practice shall notify the county committee prior to the carrying-out of this practice and shall substantiate work done by such supporting data as are required by the county committee.

SEEDINGS

- 5. Establishing a stand of annual ryegrass—75 cents per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS:

There must be a 75 percent coverage of the land. In order to get a good stand it is usually necessary to plant 25 pounds of seed per acre.

- 6. Establishing a cover of winter legumes—\$1.50 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS:

Properly inoculated seed must be planted prior to November 30, 1943. At least the following seeding rates per acre are usually necessary:

- (a) Austrian winter peas—30 pounds.
- (b) Vetch—25 pounds.
- (c) Blue lupine—50 pounds.
- (d) White Dutch clover—4 pounds.
- (e) California bur-clover (clean)—8 pounds.

Phosphate, potash, or lime should be applied to winter legumes where there is a deficiency of the material. If applied in accordance with the specifications, payment will be made for the material under practice 1, 2, or 3. In no case will payment be made under this practice unless the above requirements are met and the seeding is at least 75 percent of the rate set forth above. A cover crop will be deemed to be established when the above requirements are met.

- 7. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$4.50 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS:

The land must be in a good state of cultivation before the crowns or seedlings are planted and 200 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) per acre must be applied at the time of planting or not more than 30 days thereafter. There must be a survival of at least 350 crowns or seedlings per acre showing healthy growth. Under normal conditions, this requires planting at least 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. The kudzu must be cultivated until the ground is covered by the vines. Payment will be made for the application of phosphate if applied in accordance with the specifications for practice 1. If seedlings or crowns are furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, payment will be made on one-half of the established acreage.

Pasture

8. **Establishing a permanent vegetative cover by planting sod pieces or Carib, centipede, St. Augustine, Para, Bermuda, carpet, Vasey, Napier, or Bahia grass—\$4 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS:

This practice may be carried out on cropland or noncropland. Land to be sodded must be prepared as for seeding a permanent pasture. Sod pieces, canes, or rooted runners must be planted not more than 2½ feet apart (except Napier grass which may be 1½ feet by 5 feet) and adequately covered. If sod pieces are broadcast at the above rate on land that has been broken or disked, sufficient plowing must be done to properly cover the sod pieces. Where adapted, at least 5 pounds of common lespedeza should also be sown per acre in addition to the sodding. A permanent vegetative cover shall not be considered as established until 75 percent of the sod pieces show healthy growth.

9. **Seeding permanent pasture—\$4 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS:

The acreage which is to be established in pasture by the use of grass seed shall have the native wire grass, palmetto, or other vegetation removed or destroyed and all the topsoil stirred by double harrowing (or its equivalent) to prepare a seedbed. The seedbed for grass seed shall be firm and shallow rather than deep and soft. The preparation and seeding must be done in blocks or strips which can be accurately measured without extraordinary expense to the association. No block of less than 1 acre in the area will be considered, and boundary lines must be reasonably straight. Where preparation and planting is done in strips, the strips must be reasonably straight and of uniform width. Such strips must be at least five-tenths chains (33 feet) in width and must be entirely clear of trees and shrubs to qualify under this practice.

Minimum per acre rates of seeding:

- (a) **Seeding grasses:** At least 10 pounds of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, Vasey, or Dallis grass, or at least 10 pounds of a mixture of these grasses.
 (b) **Seeding mixtures of grasses and legumes:**

- (1) At least 7 pounds of either Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass, or mixtures of these grasses, and also either 5 pounds of common lespedeza or 10 pounds of Alyce clover. At least 200 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) must be used per acre with this pasture mixture. Payment will be made for the application of superphosphate if applied in accordance with the specifications for practice 1.
 (2) At least 7 pounds of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass, or a mixture of these grasses, and 2 pounds of the following winter-growing clovers: White Dutch clover, hop clover, Persian clover, black medic, or California bur-clover, or mixtures of these clovers. The clover seed must be inoculated. The land where the pasture mixture is seeded must be fertilized with at least the following materials per acre: 1 ton of ground limestone (or its equivalent), 500 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent), and 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent). The application of phosphate, potash, or lime will qualify under practice 1, 2, or 3 if applied in accordance with the specifications.

10. **Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture mixtures—15 cents per pound of seed.**

SPECIFICATIONS:

The following grasses and legumes seeded alone or in mixtures shall be used: Carpet, Dallis, or Bahia grass; California bur-clover, white Dutch, Persian, or hop clover; or black medic. The mixtures of grasses and legumes outlined in practice 9 will be used. The fertilizer requirements and seed inoculation are the same as for practice 9. The preparation of the land must be such as to secure seedbed suitable for proper germination of the seed. The producer is required to furnish satisfactory evidence with respect to kind and quantity of seed used.

11. **Renovation of permanent pastures** infested with noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs:

(a) **One mowing** (or chopping)—25 cents per acre.

(b) **Two or more mowings** (or choppings)—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(Applicable to improved pastures of perennial grasses or perennial grasses and legumes.) The pastures must be mowed or chopped as often as necessary during the growing season to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. The plants mowed or chopped must not be used for feed nor sold for any purpose. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be removed.

12. **Construction of standard terraces** for which proper outlets are provided—6/10 cent per linear foot.¹

SPECIFICATIONS:

Planning: The terrace system, consisting of terraces and outlets, will be planned so that the locations, direction, and length of drainage of terraces, and location of outlets will intercept all of the run-off water from the drainage area and carry it to a suitable outlet without permitting scouring action along its course of flow. In general, terraces will drain away from natural ridges to existing depressions or drainageways and will always be as short as possible.

(a) Terraces must be constructed on variable grades as follows:

Terrace grades

MAXIMUM FALL PER 100 FEET

| Maximum terrace lengths | Outlet end | Intermediate stations | Beginning end |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | <i>Inches</i> | <i>Inches</i> | <i>Inches</i> |
| 300 feet..... | 4 | ----- | 4 |
| 600 feet..... | 4 | ----- | 3 |
| 900 feet..... | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 1,200 feet..... | 4 | { 3 2 } | 1 |

MAXIMUM FALL PER 25 FEET

| 300 feet..... | 1 | ----- | 1 |
|-----------------|---|----------------|-----|
| 600 feet..... | 1 | ----- | 3/4 |
| 900 feet..... | 1 | 3/4 | 1/2 |
| 1,200 feet..... | 1 | { 3/4 1/2 } | 1/4 |

A maximum length of 1200 feet may be allowed for draining in one direction.

Grade changes: Grade changes in the terrace channel will be governed by:

(1) Changes in slope which cause bends in the terraces.

(2) Field depressions causing heavy concentration of water into terrace at the point of crossing.

(3) Erosion conditions.

Where sufficient number of grade increases are necessary to offset reduced velocity of flow in terrace channel caused by extreme adverse conditions, the outlet grade of terrace may be raised to 5 inches per 100 feet.

(b) Vertical spacing between terraces must not exceed the spacing shown in the following table:

¹ The rate of payment for terraces constructed as a conservation service where the contract provides for a completed terrace shall be the contract price, but not to exceed 6/10 cent per linear foot

Vertical interval for the spacing of terraces

| Slope of land per 100 feet | Vertical interval between terraces | Approximate horizontal distance between terraces |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | <i>Feet</i> |
| 2 feet----- | 2 feet----- | 100 |
| 3 feet----- | 2 feet, 6 inches----- | 83 |
| 4 feet----- | 3 feet----- | 75 |
| 5 feet----- | 3 feet, 6 inches----- | 70 |
| 6 feet----- | 4 feet----- | 67 |
| 7 feet----- | 4 feet, 4 inches----- | 62 |
| 8 feet----- | 4 feet, 8 inches----- | 58 |
| 9 feet----- | 5 feet----- | 55 |
| 10 feet----- | 5 feet, 4 inches----- | 53 |

(c) **Size of terrace:** After settling terraces must have a minimum cross-sectional area of channel of 7 square feet. To obtain this area of cross section, it is usually necessary for the newly constructed terrace to have a width of bank and channel of at least 15 to 20 feet and a height of terrace crest above channel bottom of 20 to 24 inches, a settled height of 15 to 18 inches being anticipated. The shape of the terrace after construction should be such that it can be easily maintained, the entire surface cultivated, and farm implements operate over it without difficulty.

(d) Proper terrace outlets must be constructed. Where suitable natural outlets (i. e., woods, native meadows, stabilized gullies, pastures, etc.) exist, terrace systems should be so planned that the terrace may outlet individually upon such areas. Where natural outlets are not found, a disposal area will be developed by establishing a suitable type of perennial vegetation to control water from terraces and to provide forage for farm animals. Where a disposal area is not possible or practicable, a channel must be excavated and sodded to prevent washing. The outlet ends of all individual terrace channels must be protected by the use of adapted vegetative strips, rocks, temporary dams, or other suitable material. To prevent washing, it is desirable to establish vegetation in all outlets before terraces are constructed.

Green Manure and Cover Crops

13. (a) Green manure and cover crops of legumes and winter non-legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment will not be made for peanuts, lespedeza, soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means, or any other crop for which payment is made under any other practice in 1943. Payment will be made for Alyce clover, cowpeas, crotalaria, mung beans, sesbania, beggarweed, velvetbeans, soybeans from which the seed is not harvested by mechanical means, vetch, Austrian winter peas, blue lupine, white Dutch clover, California bur-clover, and fall-seeded rye or oats. A good stand and good growth must be obtained. A good growth means a growth which, if harvested, would make approximately two-thirds ton per acre of air-dry material. All the growth must be left on the land or plowed or disked under and none cut for hay or grazed.

(b) Green manure and cover crops of summer nonlegumes—75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Only summer nonlegumes in orchards or on land from which no crop other than commercial vegetables or commercial potatoes is harvested in 1943 will qualify.

A good stand and good growth must be obtained and all the growth produced must be left on the land or plowed or disked under and none cut for hay or grazed. A good growth means a growth which, if harvested, would make approximately 1 ton of air-dry material per acre.

Practice 13 (b) is applicable only to the counties lying east and south of Madison County.

14. **A green manure or cover crop** of velvetbeans, Alyce clover, or crotalaria, when grown in combination with or subsequent to intertilled row crops—75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

A good stand and good growth must be obtained. A good growth means at least one-half ton of air-dry material (10 pounds green weight for an average plot of 100 square feet). All the growth produced must be left on the land or turned under except that the seed may be harvested. Payment will not be made under this practice for any area grazed by cattle.

Forestry

15. **Planting** longleaf pine, slash pine, yellow poplar, black cherry, or red cedar on cropland or **on farm woodlands**—\$4.50 per acre. (The acreage on which payment is made under this practice will not exceed the cropland in the farm.)

SPECIFICATIONS:

The plantings shall be protected from fire and from grazing by hogs, goats, and other livestock which will destroy the seedlings. The plantings shall be cared for in accordance with good tree-culture practice. At least 650 trees per acre must be planted, and the survival or stand of living trees shall not be less than 65 percent thereof to qualify. Hardwoods must be cultivated or weeded with a hoe as often as necessary to control competition from weeds and grass. Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

16. (a) **Planting** longleaf pine, slash pine, yellow poplar, black cherry, cajuput, or red cedar **on fenced noncrop open pasture land** not considered farm woodlands—\$3 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Prior to any planting and at his expense, the producer shall furnish a full legal description of his property to accompany his worksheet and aerial or other maps satisfactory to the county committee of the area to be planted, including any interior holdings within the fenced area that are not owned by the producer.

All plantings must be made in solid blocks, as nearly as possible in the mapped area. On irregularly shaped plantings, only that acreage which is in blocks will qualify and irregular portions will be disregarded. Irregular blocks of less than 4 acres may be disapproved.

At least 650 trees per acre must be planted and a minimum survival of 65 percent thereof is required. All planted areas must be protected from damage by sheep, goats, and other livestock which will damage the seedlings. The planted area must be protected from fire, and all areas not under organized cooperative fire control with the Florida Board of Forestry must meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) Areas comprising less than 40 acres shall be surrounded by a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide and the area divided into approximately 10-acre blocks by a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide.

(2) Areas comprising 40 acres or more shall be surrounded with a plowed firebreak 16 feet wide and each 40 acres within such area shall be surrounded by a plowed firebreak 16 feet wide. In addition, the area within each 40-acre block shall be divided into 4 blocks of approximately 10 acres with a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide.

(3) Clean-plowed firebreaks of specified width exposing the mineral subsoil are required. The fire lines shall be as straight as practicable but may deviate because of unusual ground conditions.

All planting and firebreak plowing shall be done in a workmanlike manner and according to good forestry methods. Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

(b) Planting forest tree seedlings (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife)—\$5 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

All plantings under this practice must be protected from fire and maintained in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management.

Strip plantings must include not less than 680 pine and 450 red cedar trees per acre, with a survival of at least 65 percent. Each strip must consist of 3 rows of slash pine spaced 8 by 8 feet and 2 rows of red cedar spaced 8 feet apart interplanted in the middles.

(c) Planting Australian pines—2 cents per plant.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Only Australian pines of the species *Casuarina cunninghamiana*, or *C. lepidophloia* planted on muck land in straight rows with trees 8 feet apart in the row, will qualify. A survival of at least 65 percent is required. No plantings shall be made with rows closer than 660 feet apart.

(d) Improving forest trees—\$2 per acre. (Applicable only to farm woodlots in Alachua, Columbia, and Washington Counties.)

SPECIFICATIONS:

The county committee shall give prior approval to the area on which this practice is to be carried out. Such approval will be given only on areas that contain dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, limby, or undesirable trees which need removing and when removed will leave in excess of 100 potential timber trees of desirable species at least 6 inches in diameter per acre or 200 trees at least 3 inches in diameter per acre well distributed over the area. Too dense stands must be thinned to release thrifty desirable trees. All unmerchantable, diseased, crooked, or defective trees must be removed. The area must be adequately protected from fire.

A minimum of 2 cords of unmerchantable wood (except for fuel) must be removed per acre to qualify. Any area qualifying under this provision may not again qualify for the same practice until the entire farm woodland has been given adequate treatment and in no case may an area qualify for this practice more than once in 5 years.

Miscellaneous

17. Growing a home garden by a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on a farm—\$2 per garden.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The home garden shall be a plot of land not less than one-tenth acre, set aside for the entire year for the production of vegetables solely for consumption on the farm. On farms where there are several families, the garden plot belonging to each family must be identified. The garden must be adequately protected from damage by livestock and poultry and must be planted and cared for in a workmanlike manner. Not less than seven different kinds of vegetables must be produced during the year in the garden.

18. Control of myrtle on fenced noncrop open pasture land—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

This practice applies only to areas with heavy infestation of myrtle and on which prior approval is given by the county committee.

The area approved for this practice must be indicated on the farm map. The area must be thoroughly chopped at least twice with a heavy chopper between January 1 and October 1, 1943, and positive control secured.

E. Conservation materials and services.—Realizing the importance of certain materials and services in conserving and improving the soil, the AAA will furnish Florida farmers such items as superphosphate, limestone, trees, terracing service, and other services or materials when the need arises and it is found practicable to do so. These materials and services are made available as a further assistance and encouragement in carrying out much needed production practices. Such materials and services which are available will be furnished upon written request, and the cost will be deducted from the payment earned by the farmer on the same or any other farm in the county. If it is later found that the payment earned by the farmer is less than the cost of the material or service furnished, the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

If a farmer uses any of these materials in a manner which is not in accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, such as using superphosphate under cotton or corn, or selling the material, the cost will be twice the amount it would have been if the material had been properly used.

Section 2. WAR CROPS AND WAR CROP GOALS

A. War crops.—The following crops have been designated as war crops in the Southern Region:

| | |
|--|---|
| Soybeans for beans. | Snap beans for processing. |
| Peanuts (for all purposes). | Sweet corn for processing. |
| Flax for seed or fiber. | Carrots for processing. |
| Irish potatoes (except those grown in home gardens). | Beets for processing. |
| American-Egyptian cotton. | Cabbage for processing. |
| Hemp for seed or fiber. | Lima beans for processing. |
| Dry edible beans. | Castor-beans. |
| Tomatoes for processing. | Grain sorghums. |
| Peas for processing. | Sweetpotatoes (except those grown in home gardens). |

B. War crop goals.—Farm war crop goals shall be determined by the county committee, with the assistance of community committeemen, by distributing the county goal in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA on the basis of adaptability of the soil, availability of cropland, equipment, labor, the acreage and production of each war crop on the farm in recent years, and other related factors. The sum of the farm goals for each war crop shall not be less than the county goal for the crop.

Section 3. PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT

A. Production adjustment allowance.—The farm production adjustment allowance shall be the sum of the following:

- (1) **Cotton.**—1.1 cents for each pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton allotment.
- (2) **Flue-cured tobacco.**—0.4 cent for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the flue-cured tobacco allotment.
- (3) **Type 62 tobacco.**—0.7 cent for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the Type 62 tobacco allotment.

B. Deduction for underplanting war crops.—A deduction of \$15 per acre will be made for each acre by which the acreage planted to designated war crops is less than 90 percent of the farm war crop goal. This deduction will not be made if the county committee determines

that failure to plant 90 percent of the farm war crop goal is due to flood or drought.

C. Deductions for overplanting special crops.—A deduction at ten times the payment rate will be made for each acre of cotton (except when knowingly overplanted), flue-cured tobacco, or Georgia-Florida Type 62 tobacco in excess of the respective allotment. This deduction shall be made only from the production adjustment allowance after deductions are made under paragraph B above.

D. Division of payment.—The net production adjustment payment shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1943. If an allotment crop is not grown on the farm in 1943 or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced because of uncontrollable natural causes, the net payment computed for that crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire acreage in the allotment for the crop had been planted and harvested in 1943. In cases where landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers have lost, after planting but prior to harvest, their interests in any crop for which an allotment is determined by reason of the acquisition of title to or lease of the farm for use in connection with the war effort, the net payment (excluding any compensation for the loss of payment) computed with respect to that crop shall be divided among them in the same proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds of the crop except for such acquisition of title or lease.

E. Proration of net deductions.—Any net deduction for a person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net production adjustment payment. No production adjustment payment will be made for a farm if the deductions equal or exceed the production adjustment payment. Any deduction in excess of the production adjustment payment will be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions. Any such net deduction will be made from the person's share of the production adjustment payment for any other farm in the State.

Section 4. FULL PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS MADE ONLY ON OPERATED FARMS

A farm must be operated during the 1943 program year in order to earn the entire production adjustment allowance. A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

- (1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:
 - (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1943;
 - (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1943;
 - (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1942 or seeded in 1943 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1943);
 - (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1943 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1943);

- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1942 or the spring of 1943 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop; and
- (f) Improved pastures consisting of legumes or a perennial grass on cropland;

or

- (2) The sum of the acreages of special crops and war crops on the farm equals or exceeds 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments established for the farm.

For a farm that is not operated, the part of the production adjustment allowance for a special crop will be computed on the smaller of (1) the acreage allotment for the crop, or (2) 125 percent of the acreage planted to the crop.

Section 5. ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND ACREAGE PLANTED TO SPECIAL CROPS

A. Allotments and normal yields.—Farm acreage allotments and normal yields for cotton, flue-cured tobacco, and Georgia-Florida Type 62 tobacco will be established in accordance with the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin.

B. Definition of acreage planted to special crops.

(a) **Acreage planted to cotton** means all land seeded to cotton, except that the acreage planted to cotton on any farm shall not exceed the largest of (i) the cotton allotment, (ii) the acreage of cotton on the farm when performance is determined, or (iii) the acreage of cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed; provided that any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length will not be considered as planted to cotton. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

C. Strip cropping, interplanting, and double cropping.—(1) Two or more consecutive rows of a crop alternating with another crop or land use shall be considered a strip.

(2) If cotton and another crop or land use occupy the land at the same time and the cotton is grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(3) A war crop which is interplanted in the same row with another crop (other than a war crop) shall be considered as occupying that part of the land as determined by instructions issued by the State committee, but in no case over 50 percent of the acreage.

(4) A war crop which is grown in alternate rows with another crop or land use shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(5) If a strip of war crop alternates with another crop or land use (other than a war crop), only that part of the land actually occupied by the war crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(6) If a war crop is grown in alternate rows with another war crop or is interplanted in the same row with another war crop, each such crop shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(7) If a crop (except as provided for in the items above) is grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, with another crop or land use, only that part of the land actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(8) If a crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(9) If two or more crops are grown on the same land and the growing season overlaps for only a relatively short period for the two crops, each shall be considered as having occupied the entire acreage.

(10) Summer legumes (except velvetbeans, Alyce clover, or cro-talaria for purposes of practice 14) that would otherwise qualify for a production practice payment interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a production practice payment.

Section 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. \$10,000 payment limitation.—Payments will be limited to \$10,000 by States for individuals, partnerships, or estates, and to \$10,000 for the United States for other persons, prior to deduction for association expenses.

B. Association expense deduction.—Pro rata deductions from payments will be made for association expenses.

C. Increase in small payments.—The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided for assignments, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1943 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1943. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless the assignment is entitled to priority under instructions issued by the AAA.

Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled, nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any

disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of the assignment.

F. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting his right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

G. Change in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1943 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments for special crops to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1943 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1942 program, payments to the landlord or operator for special crops under the 1943 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 had been continued in 1943, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves the change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1943 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1940 to 1942 and the reduction would increase the payments for special crops that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under the last two preceding paragraphs is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1943 program.

H. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be computed for any person under the 1943 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1943 or previous agricultural conservation programs; if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized;

or, if with respect to grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1943 program and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following cases:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed rent tenant, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary thereto, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or shares of production practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails to file or knowingly falsifies any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1943-44 marketing year.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above, the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deductions computed for the business enterprise, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm operated by him as an individual.

(8) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in a position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise, substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The portion of the production adjustment payment for the business enterprise which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in the enterprise.

(9) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be made from the person's production adjustment payment for the overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

(10) **Practice:** A person rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farms operated by him.

(11) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm in which he admits having an interest.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The entire payment for the tenant with respect to the farm and the entire payment for the landlord or operator with respect to all of his farms under the program involved; provided, however, that where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation is in excess of \$10,000 adopts

practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment so computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and the deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

No payment will be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1943 program year to other land in the community in which such farm is located.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person who qualifies in the 1943 program as a landlord, operator, tenant, or sharecropper with respect to the farm and for whom a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed, provided the land in the farm is covered by a properly executed work sheet filed in the county office under a previous agricultural conservation program or not later than June 30, 1943.

If a person makes application for payment or is furnished conservation materials or services in lieu of payment with respect to a farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, he must make application for payment with respect to all such farms.

J. Authority, availability of funds, and applicability.—(1) **Authority.**—The 1943 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and Public—No. 320—74th Congress.

(2) **Availability of funds.**—The amount of payment to be made under the 1943 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

The funds to be provided for the 1943 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after June 30, 1945.

(3) **Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1943 program contained herein are not applicable to (a) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States, and (b) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Such lands include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partially owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The 1943 program is also applicable to any land which, although owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such lands shall include that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency which the AAA finds complies with all the provisions of the preceding sentence. The 1943 program will also be applicable to any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, if the Congress so provides.

K. Miscellaneous.—(1) Erroneous notice of acreage allotment.—In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified of an allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find, if the notice was in writing, or the county and State committees, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, find, if the notice was not in writing, that the producer, acting in good faith upon the information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

(2) Excess cotton acreage.—Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted on his farm, in 1943 on acreage in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm for 1943 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever, on that farm or any other farm, under the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program. No person shall be deemed to have knowingly overplanted cotton on his farm if the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1943 does not exceed the farm cotton acreage allotment by more than the larger of 3 acres or 3 percent of the farm cotton acreage allotment. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 exceeds the farm cotton allotment by more than the amount specified in the last preceding sentence shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such cotton allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless he establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1943.

(3) Errors in measurement.—Where a farmer relied solely upon the measured acreage furnished to him in writing by the county committee in planning his 1943 farming operations or in adjusting his 1943

crop acreages, such measured acreage may be used in determining compliance with the provisions of the 1943 program even though it subsequently proves to be incorrect.

(4) **Correction of errors.**—Notwithstanding any other provision, where the AAA finds that an error in a county or State office resulted in an allotment or yield for a farm which is substantially less than that which would otherwise have been determined, the correction of such allotment or yield may be authorized without requiring a redetermination of other farm allotments or yields in the county, unless such error has resulted in farm allotments or yields for other farms in the county which are substantially higher than they otherwise would have been.

L. Definitions.—(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1942 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(3) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(4) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land.

(5) **Operator** means the person who is in charge of the supervision and conduct of the farming operations on the land.

(6) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(7) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (whether or not he rents such land or part thereof to another person).

(8) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

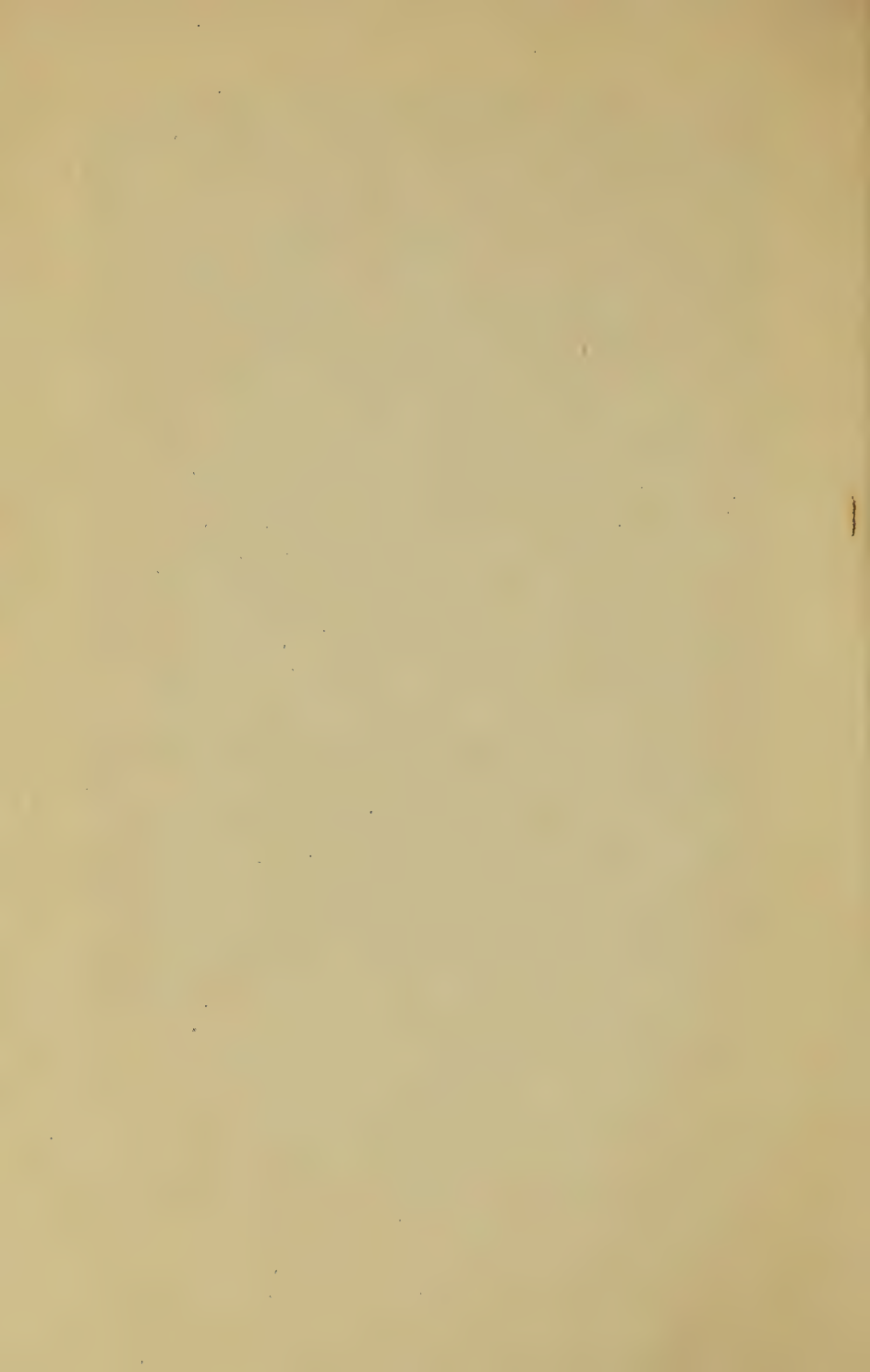
(9) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(10) **Special crop** means cotton or tobacco.

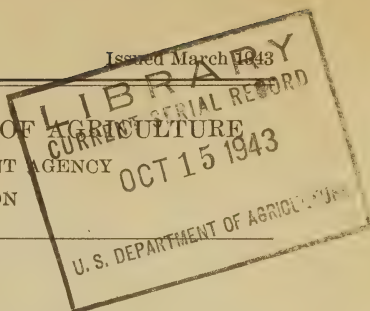
M. Land to be covered by a work sheet.—The land to be covered by a single work sheet is the land which meets the definition of the term "farm." Performance under the program must be determined for the land in a farm. All adjacent or nearby land (including woodland) owned by one person and operated by one person in 1943 must be covered by the same work sheet, irrespective of whether it is worked with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably. Also, all land which is adjacent or nearby and which is operated by one person in 1943, regardless of whether the land is owned by one or more persons, must be covered by one work sheet, except (1) that land which is separately owned and which is farmed as a distinct unit separate from any other land with respect to rotation of crops or with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land, and (2) field-rented tracts which are included with adjoining land under the same ownership. Adjacent or nearby land (other than field-rented tracts) which is operated by one person in 1943 with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably shall be presumed to be operated as a single unit with respect to rotation of crops, if the county committee finds that the 1943 operator has control of the land under leases or operating agreements of more than one year's duration or the committee has reason to expect, from the past practice of the operator and owners involved, that the operator will again have the land under his control in the succeeding year, unless it is determined from county office records, or conclusive proof is submitted to the committee, that distinct and separate crop rotation systems are maintained. All land operated in 1943 by one person with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably substantially throughout the main portions of the year, when the breaking of land and cultivation of crops are in progress, shall be considered nearby. All land operated from one headquarters shall be presumed to be operated with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. All land operated by members of the same household shall be deemed to be operated by them as a single operation, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If a landlord operates any part of the farm on which he resides, he shall be presumed to operate all adjacent land which is owned by him, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If land under one ownership is worked by two or more persons and all of the land worked by one or more of them is not contiguous but is scattered over the farm, or distinct farming units are not set up, all such adjacent land under the same ownership shall be covered by one work sheet.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION



GEORGIA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

**Program effective from December 1, 1942
through August 31, 1943**

GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE:

S. E. STATHAM, *Chairman*, Sumter County

ENOCH P. BOWEN, Jr., *Member*, Tift County

ROBIE GRAY, *Member*, Jenkins County

ROBERT M. STILES, *Member*, Bartow County

WALTER S. BROWN, *Director of Extension, Ex-officio Member*

T. R. BREEDLOVE, *Administrative Officer in Charge*



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GEORGIA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

A. Production practice allowance.—The production practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out production practices on the farm.

The production practice allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea; establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu; establishing a permanent pasture by sodding and seeding; establishing a permanent pasture by seeding; clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of permanent pasture; and construction of standard terraces; shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for other practices shall be the sum of the following:

(a) 70 cents per acre of cropland on the farm.

(b) \$1 per acre of commercial orchards (excluding tung orchards) on the farm in 1942.

(c) The smaller of \$5 per acre of tung orchards (excluding old nonbearing orchards) or the amount earned by carrying out in tung orchards production practices designated by the Director of the Southern Division and approved by the AAA.

(d) 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1942 in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.

For any farm with respect to which the sum of the production adjustment allowance and the production practice allowance is less than \$20, the production practice allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

B. Division of practice payments.—The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out production practices on the farm during the 1943 program year, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out the practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, and material contributed by each person toward carrying out each production practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that any terrace constructed, water development established, forest

trees planted, or pasture established, under any previous agricultural conservation program, is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices; that any seeding of perennial legumes or grasses is destroyed contrary to good farming practices; or that the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under any previous program is destroyed during the 1943 program year contrary to good farming practices, a deduction shall be made equal to the payment that would be made under the 1943 program for a similar amount of such practice. This is a personal deduction and shall be made from any payment due the person responsible therefor with respect to the same or any other farm.

D. Production practices.—The production practices are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year December 1, 1942, through August 31, 1943. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seed, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If some of the cost but less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

1. **Applying** the following materials to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, summer legumes broadcast or close-drilled (except soybeans for oil and peanuts), and permanent pastures:

- (a) **Superphosphate**— $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound of available phosphate (P_2O_5).
- (b) **Basic slag**—\$7.50 per ton.
- (c) **Potash**—3.34 cents per pound of available potash (K_2O).

SPECIFICATIONS:

The material must be evenly distributed and may be applied only to the eligible crops grown alone or in mixtures. In the case of summer legumes, application must be made at the time of seeding. In the case of lespedeza or crotalaria seeded in fall-sown small grains, application may be made at the time of seeding, but not later than July 1. In the case of volunteer lespedeza or crotalaria, application must be made after February 15, but not later than July 1. If corn or a similar crop is planted between kudzu rows, payment will be made only for the application of material to the actual kudzu row. Payment will not be made for the application of these materials to summer legumes if such crops are followed by a crop planted to the fall of 1943.

2. Applying ground limestone:

- (a) \$2.50 per ton in the following counties: Baker, Bartow, Bleckley, Calhoun, Cherokee, Cobb, Dawson, Dougherty, Dodge, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gordon, Hall, Houston, Lee, Lumpkin, Miller, Murray, Pickens, Pulaski, Quitman, Randolph, Screven, Stewart, Sumter, Terrell, Turner, Twiggs, Union, Walker, Webster, and Worth.
- (b) \$3 per ton in all other counties.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The material must be evenly distributed. The rate of payment is based on 90-percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional quantities must be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burnt lime.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.

Limestone must be of sufficient fineness so that 40 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

3. Establishing a stand of *lespedeza sericea*—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Seed should be sown not later than June 1. To get a good stand under normal conditions it is necessary that 20 to 30 pounds of scarified seed or 50 to 70 pounds of unscarified seed be sown per acre. The land should be well prepared and seed sown on a settled seedbed followed with a cultipacker or drag harrow. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage of the area the following year.

4. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The land should be well prepared prior to planting and must be fertilized in the kudzu row with a minimum of either 32 pounds of available phosphate (P_2O_5), 200 pounds of a complete fertilizer, or 1 ton of manure per acre. Kudzu should be cultivated at least twice during the growing season. There must be a survival of 300 reasonably well-distributed plants per acre showing healthy growth. To obtain this number of surviving plants, it is necessary under normal conditions to set out 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. Plants should be set approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows not exceeding 25 feet in width.

5. Establishing permanent pasture by sodding and seeding—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(a) **Preparation:** The acreage which is to be established in permanent pasture must have all bushes and trees removed, except trees for shade. The topsoil should be stirred by plowing or double disking, or its equivalent, to destroy weeds and prepare a seedbed. The seedbed should be firm before the seed is sown. This practice may be carried out on cropland or noncropland. Any steps necessary to control erosion must be taken before the pasture is established.

(b) **Fertilization:** There must be applied at or before the time of sodding either (1) 64 pounds of available phosphate (P_2O_5) or (2) 600 pounds of basic slag per acre. At least 1,000 pounds of lime per acre should be applied.

(c) **Plantings:** Sod pieces or sprigs must be planted so that there will be at least one sod piece or sprig for each 4 square feet of land.

(d) **Seedings:** In addition to sodding or sprigging, the following mixture must be seeded at the specified rate per acre:

Lespedeza—15 pounds.

Either white Dutch clover—2 pounds or hop clover—3 pounds.

Payment for this practice will not be made unless a satisfactory seasonal cover of the recommended legumes and grasses is established. Satisfactory seasonal cover means sufficient properly distributed legume plants showing healthy growth to normally assure reseeding, and a healthy growth of at least two-thirds of the planted sod pieces or sprigs.

No additional payment will be made for seeding under item (d). Receipts for seed or materials purchased will be required.

6. Establishing permanent pasture by seeding—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The same preparation and fertilization are required as for practice 5. The following seed mixtures per acre are required:

| | Limestone valley upland region and Piedmont region ¹ | Coastal plains region ¹ | Appalachian Mountain region ¹ |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| Lespedeza..... | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| White clover..... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| or hop clover..... | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Dallis grass..... | 6 | 6 | ----- |
| Carpet grass..... | ----- | 6 | ----- |
| Herds grass..... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Kentucky bluegrass..... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Orchard grass..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |

¹ Counties included in this region may be found in footnotes, pages 6 and 7 of the 1942 handbook.

The inclusion of carpet grass in the mixture for the coastal plains region is optional. If it is not used, the amount of Dallis grass must be increased 1 pound for each 2 pounds of carpet grass omitted. Domestically grown Dallis grass seed may be substituted for imported seed at the rate of 2 pounds for 1.

Payment for this practice will not be made unless a satisfactory seasonal cover of the recommended legumes and grasses is established. Satisfactory seasonal cover means sufficient properly distributed plants showing healthy growth that will normally assure reseeding. Receipts for seed or materials purchased will be required.

7. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for establishing a permanent pasture—\$5 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(a) The land to qualify under this practice must have prior written approval of the county committee.

(b) The area approved, preferably bottom or second bottom land, (1) must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, (2) must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, or the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, or loose stones, and (3) must be capable, after being established to a permanent pasture, of carrying one animal unit for each 2 acres during a pasture season of at least 5 months.

(c) Payment will not be made for this practice until the area has been seeded, or sodded and seeded, during the 1943 program year in accordance with the specifications for either practice 5 or 6.

8. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided— $3\frac{1}{4}$ cent per linear foot.¹

SPECIFICATIONS:

The terrace system must include proper outlets for the disposal of run-off water without erosion. These may consist of existing natural outlets on pas-

¹ The rate of payment for terraces constructed as a conservation service where the contract provides for a completed terrace shall be the contract price, but not to exceed $3\frac{1}{4}$ cent per linear foot.

tures of woodland; natural depressions established to suitable perennial vegetation such as kudzu or lespedeza sericea; or sodded ditches or sodded channels.

Terraces shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length (flow of water in one direction), except in rare and unusual cases where excessive length is made necessary by the lack of suitable outlets. The terrace channel shall be given a fall varying at regular intervals from level at the upper end of maximum length terraces to a maximum of 4 inches per 100 feet at the outlet on clay soils and 2 inches per 100 feet on sandy soils.

The vertical and horizontal distance between terraces, the cross-sectional capacity of the terrace channel, and the width of the terrace ridge shall vary with the average slope of the land in accordance with the following table:

| Average slope of land per 100 feet | Vertical distance or drop between terraces | | Horizontal distance between terraces | Minimum width of ridge | Minimum cross-sectional channel capacity |
|------------------------------------|--|--------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Feet | Inches | | | |
| | | | <i>Feet</i> | <i>Feet</i> | <i>Square feet</i> |
| 2 feet----- | 2 | 9 | 140 | 12 | 7 |
| 3 feet----- | 3 | 0 | 100 | 12 | 7 |
| 4 feet----- | 3 | 3 | 80 | 12 | 7 |
| 5 feet----- | 3 | 6 | 75 | 10 | 6 |
| 6 feet----- | 3 | 9 | 63 | 10 | 6 |
| 7 feet----- | 4 | 0 | 57 | 10 | 6 |
| 8 feet----- | 4 | 3 | 53 | 10 | 6 |
| 9 feet----- | 4 | 6 | 50 | 10 | 6 |
| 10 feet----- | 4 | 9 | 48 | 8 | 5 |
| 12 feet----- | 5 | 4 | 43 | 8 | 5 |
| Over 12 feet----- | | | 35 | 8 | 5 |

The cross-sectional channel capacity specified is for settled terraces measured at their weakest point. To allow for settling, the capacity of newly constructed terraces shall be checked from a point 4 to 6 inches below the top of the terrace ridge. Where terraces cross gullies or other low places, they shall be given additional height in order that after settling the top of the terrace ridge will not be lower than the top of the terrace ridge on natural ground. The required channel capacity must be provided at the outlet end of all terraces.

The width specified in the above table is the horizontal width of the terrace ridge, measured from the lowest point in the water channel to the toe of the terrace on the lower side.

Payment may be made under this practice for terraces begun in 1942 and completed in 1943.

9. Establishing permanent vegetative waterways of kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda grass on cropland in connection with a planned water disposal system—\$8 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Where possible, waterways must be located in existing natural draws or depressions and must extend to level ground, and they must have sufficient width to carry maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing. Payment will not be made for waterways having an area less than one-tenth acre or a width at any point of less than 15 feet.

All trees and shrubs shall be removed and, except where too severely gullied, the area shall be shaped and grubbed so that mowing will be possible. Except in gullies, the topsoil shall be stirred by plowing or double disking, or its equivalent, in order to destroy weeds and to prepare a seedbed. The application of 500 pounds of complete fertilizer or 3 tons of stable manure per acre will be required. Where the waterway has excessive fall or is badly gullied, only kudzu or Bermuda grass will be approved. Waterways having gentle unbroken slopes may be established to lespedeza sericea, Bermuda grass, or kudzu.

If lespedeza sericea is used, it must be seeded not later than June 15, 1943, and at not less than 30 pounds of scarified seed or 70 pounds of unscarified seed to the acre. There must be adequate cover to prevent erosion.

If kudzu is used, there must be a minimum survival of 500 evenly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing healthy growth. To obtain this survival, it is generally necessary to set out about 900 plants to the acre.

Waterways planted to Bermuda grass must be sodded or sprigged so that there will be at least one sod piece or sprig to each 2 square feet of land. At least two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs must show healthy growth.

No payment will be made under any other practice for establishing kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda grass, or for applying phosphate or potash under this practice.

10. Green manure and cover crops turned under or left on the land:

- (a) Winter legumes and winter legume-small-grain mixtures—\$2.50 per acre.
- (b) Winter nonlegumes (except wheat on wheat allotment farms)—\$2 per acre.
- (c) Annual lespedeza—\$1.50 per acre.
- (d) Other summer legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment will not be made for sericea (see practice 3); kudzu (see practice 4); soybeans harvested by mechanical means; peanuts; or any volunteer crop except crotalaria and vetch. A summer-growing crop turned under on land subject to serious erosion should be followed by a winter cover crop. A good stand and a good growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good growth means approximately two-thirds ton per acre of air-dry material, but in no case will payment be made where the growth is less than 10 pounds of green weight per 100 square feet, except in the case of annual lespedeza on which a growth of 4 to 6 inches in height and a 75-percent stand will be required. In the case of annual lespedeza, payment will be made only for the acreage seeded in 1943 on which an approved stand of lespedeza was not grown in 1942.

The entire growth of all legumes, other than seed, must be left on the land or turned under. The entire growth of small grains, including seed, must be left on the land or turned under.

11. Planting forest trees:

- (a) Slash and longleaf pines—\$3 per acre.
- (b) Loblolly and shortleaf pines—\$4.50 per acre.
- (c) Hardwood—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Time of planting: Planting must be done during the dormant season, November 1 to March 15.

Number and spacing: 1,200 trees per acre of shortleaf or loblolly pines or hardwoods (except black walnut) and 675 trees per acre of slash or longleaf pines or black walnut must be planted. (A spacing 6 by 6 feet will give 1,210 trees per acre; 8 by 8, 680 trees per acre.)

Method of planting: (1) Tree roots should be kept moist until planting; (2) an ample hole should be dug to take all roots without crowding or curling; (3) fine loose topsoil should be drawn into the hole over the roots; (4) trees should be set at the same depth in the ground as they were prior to lifting.

Cultivation: The hardwoods must be cultivated at least once the first growing season.

Protection: The plantings must be adequately protected against injury from fire and livestock.

Survival: There must be a survival of at least 65 percent of the number of trees required to be planted. Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

12. Growing a home garden by a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on a farm (payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm)—\$1.50 a garden.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(a) There must be at least three-tenths acre (excluding sweetpotatoes) of garden for each family.

(b) The garden (excluding sweetpotatoes) shall be planted in not more than two plots of ground and must be devoted to a garden throughout the year. At least 10 different vegetables must be produced. Roasting-ear corn, crowder or field peas, tomatoes, and sweetpotatoes, even though grown outside the garden plot, may be included in the 10 different vegetables. Two or more families on the same farm may combine their gardens into a common area. Suggested basic vegetables include sweetpotatoes, Irish potatoes, collards, turnip greens, turnip roots, snap beans, crowder or field peas, lima beans, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, and okra.

(c) The soil must be prepared properly and fertilized and must be kept reasonably well cultivated throughout the year.

(d) An effort must be made to control insect pests.

(e) Adequate protection from livestock must be provided.

E. Conservation materials and services.—Realizing the importance of certain materials and services in conserving and improving the soil, the AAA will furnish Georgia farmers such items as winter legume seed, kudzu crowns and seedlings, limestone, superphosphate, basic slag, tree seedlings, terrace line-running service, terrace construction, and other services or materials when the need arises and it is found practicable to do so. These materials and services are made available as a further assistance and encouragement in carrying out much needed production practices. Such materials and services which are available will be furnished upon written request, and the cost will be deducted from the payment earned by the farmer on the same or any other farm in the county. If it is later found that the payment earned by the farmer is less than the cost of the material or service furnished, the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

If a farmer uses any of these materials in a manner which is not in accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, such as using superphosphate under cotton or corn, or selling the material, the cost will be twice the amount it would have been if the material had been properly used.

Section 2. WAR CROPS AND WAR CROP GOALS

A. War crops.—The following crops have been designated as war crops in the southern region:

Soybeans for beans.
Peanuts (for all purposes).
Flax for seed or fiber.
Irish potatoes (except those grown in home gardens).
American-Egyptian cotton.
Hemp for seed or fiber.
Dry edible beans.
Tomatoes for processing.
Peas for processing.

Snap beans for processing.
Sweet corn for processing.
Carrots for processing.
Beets for processing.
Cabbage for processing.
Lima beans for processing.
Castor-beans.
Grain sorghums.
Sweetpotatoes (except those grown in home gardens).

B. War crop goals.—Farm war crop goals shall be determined by the county committee, with the assistance of community committeemen, by distributing the county goal in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA on the basis of adaptability of the soil, availability of cropland, equipment, labor, the acreage and production of each war

crop on the farm in recent years, and other related factors. The sum of the farm goals for each war crop shall not be less than the county goal for the crop.

Section 3. PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT

A. Production adjustment allowance.—The farm production adjustment allowance shall be the sum of the following:

(1) **Cotton**—1.1 cents for each pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton allotment.

(2) **Tobacco**—The following number of cents for each pound of the normal yield for each acre of tobacco for the farm for each acre in the tobacco allotment:

Burley—0.4 cent.

Flue-cured—0.4 cent.

Georgia-Florida Type 62—0.7 cent.

(3) **Wheat**—9.2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment.

B. Deduction for underplanting war crops.—A deduction of \$15 per acre will be made for each acre by which the acreage planted to designated war crops is less than 90 percent of the farm war crop goal. This deduction will not be made if the county committee determines that failure to plant 90 percent of the farm war crop goal is due to flood or drought.

C. Deductions for overplanting special crops.—A deduction at ten times the payment rate will be made for each acre of cotton (except when knowingly overplanted) or tobacco in excess of the respective allotment. This deduction shall be made only from the production adjustment allowance after deductions are made under paragraph B above.

D. Division of payment.—The net production adjustment payment shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1943. If an allotment crop is not grown on the farm in 1943 or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced because of uncontrollable natural causes, the net payment computed for that crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire acreage in the allotment for the crop had been planted and harvested in 1943. In cases where landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers have lost, after planting but prior to harvest, their interests in any crop for which an allotment is determined by reason of the acquisition of title to or lease of the farm for use in connection with the war effort, the net payment (excluding any compensation for the loss of payment) computed with respect to that crop shall be divided among them in the same proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds of the crop except for such acquisition of title or lease.

E. Proration of net deductions.—Any net deduction for a person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net production adjustment payment. No production adjustment payment will be made for a farm if the deductions equal or exceed

the production adjustment payment. Any deduction in excess of the production adjustment payment will be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions. Any such net deduction will be made from the person's share of the production adjustment payment for any other farm in the State.

Section 4. FULL PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS MADE ONLY ON OPERATED FARMS

A farm must be operated during the 1943 program year in order to earn the entire production adjustment allowance. A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1943;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1943;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1942 or seeded during the 1943 program year;
- (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded during the 1943 program year;
- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1942 or the spring of 1943 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop; and
- (f) Improved pastures consisting of legumes or a perennial grass on cropland;

or

(2) The sum of the acreages of special crops and war crops on the farm equals or exceeds 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments established for the farm.

For a farm that is not operated, the part of the production adjustment allowance for a special crop will be computed on the smaller of (1) the acreage allotment for the crop, or (2) 125 percent of the acreage planted to the crop.

Section 5. ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND ACREAGE PLANTED TO SPECIAL CROPS

A. Allotments and normal yields.—Farm acreage allotments and normal yields for cotton, wheat, and tobacco will be established in accordance with the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin.

B. Definition of acreage planted to special crops.—

(a) **Acreage planted to cotton** means all land seeded to cotton, except that the acreage planted to cotton on any farm shall not exceed the largest of (i) the cotton allotment, (ii) the acreage of cotton on the farm when performance is determined, or (iii) the acreage of cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed; provided that any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length will not be considered as planted to cotton. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

(b) **Acreage planted to wheat** means (i) Any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when such crop is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat;

(ii) Any acreage of volunteer wheat which reaches maturity; and

(iii) Any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat designated under item (i) above on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach

maturity and the wheat reaches maturity; provided that all or any part of any wheat acreage destroyed by causes beyond the control of the operator may be replaced with an equal acreage of wheat seeded after such destruction or by an equal acreage of volunteer wheat, and the acreage so replaced shall not be regarded as acreage planted to wheat.

C. Strip cropping, interplanting, and double cropping.—(1) Two or more consecutive rows of a crop alternating with another crop or land use shall be considered a strip.

(2) If cotton and another crop or land use occupy the land at the same time and the cotton is grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(3) A war crop which is interplanted in the same row with another crop (other than a war crop) shall be considered as occupying that part of the land as determined by instructions issued by the State committee, but in no case over 50 percent of the acreage.

(4) A war crop which is grown in alternate rows with another crop or land use shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(5) If a strip of war crop alternates with another crop or land use (other than a war crop), only that part of the land actually occupied by the war crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(6) If a war crop is grown in alternate rows with another war crop or is interplanted in the same row with another war crop, each such crop shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(7) If a crop (except as provided for in the items above) is grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, with another crop or land use, only that part of the land actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(8) If a crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(9) If two or more crops are grown on the same land and the growing season overlaps for only a relatively short period for the two crops, each shall be considered as having occupied the entire acreage.

(10) Summer legumes that would otherwise qualify for a production practice payment interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a production practice payment.

Section 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. \$10,000 payment limitation.—Payments will be limited to \$10,000 by States for individuals, partnerships, or estates, and to \$10,000 for the United States for other persons, prior to deduction for association expenses.

B. Association expense deduction.—Pro rata deductions from payments will be made for association expenses.

C. Increase in small payments.—The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a

specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided for assignments, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1943 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1943. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless the assignment is entitled to priority under instructions issued by the AAA.

Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled, nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of the assignment.

F. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting his right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

G. Change in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1943 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments for special crops to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1943 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1942 program, payments to the landlord or operator for special crops under the 1943 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 had been continued in 1943, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves the change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1943 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1940 to 1942 and the reduction would increase the payments for special crops that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the

amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under the last two preceding paragraphs is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1943 program.

H. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be computed for any person under the 1943 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1943 or previous agricultural conservation programs; if by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or, if with respect to grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1943 program and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following cases:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed rent tenant, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary thereto, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or shares of production practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails to file or knowingly falsifies any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1943-44 marketing year.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above, the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deductions computed for the business enterprise, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm operated by him as an individual.

(8) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in a position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise, substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The portion of the production adjustment payment for the business enterprise which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in the enterprise.

(9) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be made from the person's production adjustment payment for the overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

(10) **Practice:** A person rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farms operated by him.

(11) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be par-

ticipating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm in which he admits having an interest.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The entire payment for the tenant with respect to the farm and the entire payment for the landlord or operator with respect to all of his farms under the program involved; provided, however, that where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment so computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and the deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

No payment will be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1943 program year to other land in the community in which such farm is located.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person who qualifies in the 1943 program as a landlord, operator, tenant, or sharecropper with respect to the farm and for whom a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed, provided the land in the farm is covered by a properly executed work sheet filed in the county office under a previous agricultural conservation program or not later than June 30, 1943.

If a person makes application for payment or is furnished conservation materials or services in lieu of payment with respect to a farm

in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, he must make application for payment with respect to all such farms.

J. Authority, availability of funds, and applicability.—(1) **Authority**—The 1943 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and Public, No. 320, 74th Congress.

(2) **Availability of funds**.—The amount of payment to be made under the 1943 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

The funds to be provided for the 1943 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after June 30, 1945.

(3) **Applicability**.—The provisions of the 1943 program contained herein are not applicable to (a) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States, and (b) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Such lands include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partially owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The 1943 program is also applicable to any land which, although owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such lands shall include that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency which the AAA finds complies with all the provisions of the preceding sentence. The 1943 program will also be applicable to any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, if the Congress so provides.

K. Miscellaneous.—(1) **Erroneous notice of acreage allotment**.—In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified of an allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find, if the notice was in writing, or the county and State committees, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, find, if the notice was not in writing, that the producer, acting in good faith upon the information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made

only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

(2) **Excess cotton acreage.**—Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted on his farm, in 1943 on acreage in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm for 1943 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever, on that farm or any other farm, under the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program. No person shall be deemed to have knowingly overplanted cotton on his farm if the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1943 does not exceed the farm cotton acreage allotment by more than the larger of 3 acres or 3 percent of the farm cotton acreage allotment. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 exceeds the farm cotton allotment by more than the amount specified in the last preceding sentence shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such cotton allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless he establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1943.

(3) **Errors in measurement.**—Where a farmer relied solely upon the measured acreage furnished to him in writing by the county committee in planning his 1943 farming operations or in adjusting his 1943 crop acreages, such measured acreage may be used in determining compliance with the provisions of the 1943 program even though it subsequently proves to be incorrect.

(4) **Correction of errors.**—Notwithstanding any other provision, where the AAA finds that an error in a county or State office resulted in an allotment or yield for a farm which is substantially less than that which would otherwise have been determined, the correction of such allotment or yield may be authorized without requiring a re-determination of other farm allotments or yields in the county, unless such error has resulted in farm allotments or yields for other farms in the county which are substantially higher than they otherwise would have been.

L. Definitions.—(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1942 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(3) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(4) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land.

(5) **Operator** means the person who is in charge of the supervision and conduct of the farming operations on the land.

(6) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(7) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (whether or not he rents such land or part thereof to another person).

(8) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(9) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(10) **Special crop** means cotton, wheat, or tobacco.

M. Land to be covered by a work sheet.—The land to be covered by a single work sheet is the land which meets the definition of the term "farm." Performance under the program must be determined for the land in a farm. All adjacent or nearby land (including woodland) owned by one person and operated by one person in 1943 must be covered by the same work sheet, irrespective of whether it is worked with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably. Also, all land which is adjacent or nearby and which is operated by one person in 1943, regardless of whether the land is owned by one or more persons, must be covered by one work sheet, except (1) that land which is separately owned and which is farmed as a distinct unit separate from any other land with respect to rotation of crops or with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land, and (2) field-rented tracts which are included with adjoining land under the same ownership. Adjacent or nearby land (other than field-rented tracts) which is operated by one person in 1943 with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably shall be presumed to be operated as a single unit with respect to rotation of crops, if the county committee finds that the 1943 operator has control of the land under leases or operating agreements of more than one year's duration or the committee has reason to expect, from the past practice of the operator and owners involved, that the operator will again have the land under his control in the succeeding year, unless it is determined from county office records, or conclusive proof is submitted to the committee, that distinct and separate crop rotation systems are maintained. All land operated in 1943 by one person with labor, workstock,

and equipment used interchangeably substantially throughout the main portions of the year, when the breaking of land and cultivation of crops are in progress, shall be considered nearby. All land operated from one headquarters shall be presumed to be operated with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. All land operated by members of the same household shall be deemed to be operated by them as a single operation, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If a landlord operates any part of the farm on which he resides, he shall be presumed to operate all adjacent land which is owned by him, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If land under one ownership is worked by two or more persons and all of the land worked by one or more of them is not contiguous but is scattered over the farm, or distinct farming units are not set up, all such adjacent land under the same ownership shall be covered by one work sheet.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.



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LOUISIANA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Program effective from September 1, 1942
through August 31, 1943

LOUISIANA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE:

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M. W. SCANLAN, *Vice Chairman*, Acadia Parish
JOHN H. HENRY, *Member*, Natchitoches Parish
LEON J. LANDRY, *Member*, Iberia Parish
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LOUISIANA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

A. Production practice allowance.—The production practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out production practices on the farm.

The production practice allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) 90 cents per acre of cropland on the farm in excess of the sum of (a) the special crop allotments, (b) the cropland in commercial orchards, and (c) the 1943 acreage of sugarcane for sugar.

(2) \$2 per acre of commercial orchards (excluding tung orchards) on the farm in 1942.

(3) 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1942 in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland.

(4) \$1 per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1942 where the acreage was 3 acres or more.

(5) The smaller of \$15 or the amount earned by carrying out practices 13 and 14.

(6) The smaller of \$5 per acre of tung orchards (excluding old nonbearing orchards) or the amount earned by carrying out in tung orchards production practices designated by the Director of the Southern Division and approved by the AAA.

For any farm with respect to which the sum of the production adjustment allowance and the production practice allowance is less than \$20, the production practice allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

B. Division of practice payments.—The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out production practices on the farm during the 1943 program year, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the parish committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out the practices on the farm. In making this determination, the parish committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, and material contributed by each person toward carrying out each production practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the parish committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.—Where the parish committee determines that any terrace constructed, water development established, or pasture established, under any previous agricultural conservation program, is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices; that

any seeding of perennial legumes or grasses is destroyed contrary to good farming practices; or that the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under any previous program is destroyed during the 1943 program year contrary to good farming practices, a deduction shall be made equal to the payment that would be made under the 1943 program for a similar amount of such practice. This is a personal deduction and shall be made from any payment due the person responsible therefor with respect to the same or any other farm.

D. Production practices.—The production practices are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year September 1, 1942, through August 31, 1943. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seed, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If some of the cost but less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Application of Materials

1. **Application of the following materials to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, summer legumes grown alone if broadcast or drilled on the flat (excluding soybeans harvested by mechanical means and peanuts), lespedeza, crotalaria, ryegrass, Alyce clover, permanent pasture, or gardens for home use:**

- (a) **One pound of available phosphate (P_2O_5)—**41½ cents per pound.
- (b) **Basic slag—**\$9.30 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The material must be evenly distributed and may be applied only to the eligible crops grown alone or in mixtures of these crops, or approved mixtures of winter legumes and small grains (except wheat on wheat allotment farms). Approved mixtures must contain at least 25 percent (by weight) of the winter legume. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as grown alone. In the case of winter legumes or mixtures of winter legumes and small grains (except wheat on wheat allotment farms), application should be made at or before the time of seeding, but in no case later than December 15, 1942. In the case of lespedeza seeded with fall-seeded small grains, the material must not be applied before March 15 nor after July 15, 1943. The material may be applied to Alyce clover, crotalaria, or other lespedeza if the application is made between January 1 and July 15, 1943. Payment will not be made for the application of these materials to Alyce clover, crotalaria, lespedeza, or other eligible summer legumes if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1943.

Basic slag must be of sufficient fineness so that a minimum of 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

2. Application of potash (K_2O) to pastures and winter legumes—4 cents per pound of available potash.

SPECIFICATIONS :

This material must be evenly distributed and may be applied only to pastures containing a full seeding of pasture mixtures and winter legumes. When applied to winter legumes, this material should be applied at the time of seeding, but in no case later than December 15, 1942.

3. Application of ground limestone, hydrated lime, paper mill slag, or ground oyster shells :

- (a) **Ground limestone** or hydrated lime on farms east of the Mississippi River—\$3.80 per ton.
- (b) **Ground limestone** or hydrated lime on farms west of the Mississippi River—\$4.65 per ton.
- (c) **Paper mill slag**—\$2.50 per ton.
- (d) **Ground oyster shells**—\$4.20 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS :

The above rates for ground limestone are based on 90-percent calcium carbonate equivalent. Ground limestone and oyster shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 98 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

Green Manure and Cover Crops

4a. Growing and turning under or leaving on the land a good stand and good growth of winter legumes or mixtures of winter legumes and small grains (except wheat on wheat allotment farms) :

- (1) **Winter legumes** such as vetch, Austrian winter peas, singletary winter peas, or mixtures of peas and vetches, bur-clover, melilotus indica, and crimson clover seeded **in the fall of 1942**—\$3 per acre.
- (2) **Winter legumes** such as vetch, Austrian winter peas, other winter peas, or mixtures of peas and vetches, and bur-clover seeded **prior to the fall of 1942**—\$1 per acre.
- (3) **Small grains** (except wheat on wheat allotment farms) grown in at least 25 percent (by weight) of vetch or other suitable winter legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS :

A good stand and good growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good stand and good growth means a stand and growth of approximately two-thirds ton per acre of air-dry hay. To get a good stand and good growth, it is generally recommended that the following practices be observed :

Winter legumes should be properly inoculated at the time of planting.

Phosphate, potash, or lime should be applied to winter legumes where there is a known deficiency of these materials. If applied in accordance with the specifications, payment will be made for these materials under practice 1, 2, or 3.

Winter legumes should be seeded prior to November 30, 1942.

It is usually necessary to seed at least the following amounts of seed per acre :

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Hairy vetch—20 pounds. | Melilotus indica—25 pounds. |
| All other vetches—30 pounds. | Crimson clover—25 pounds. |
| Austrian winter peas—35 pounds. | Singletary winter peas—30 pounds. |
| Bur-clover (in the bur)—6 bushels (60 pounds). | |

- 4b. Growing and turning under or leaving on the land the growth of winter legumes such as vetches, Austrian winter peas, bur-clover, melilotus indica, crimson clover, and singletary winter peas seeded in the fall of 1942 under item (1) of practice 4a, of which the stand and growth required under the specifications for practice 4a is not obtained—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The winter legumes to qualify under this practice must have been seeded at a rate of not less than 75 percent of that suggested for the particular legume under practice 4a, and all of the suggestions (except the seeding rate) listed under the specifications for practice 4a must have been carried out.

5. Growing and turning under or leaving on the land a good stand of summer legumes which have reached a good growth—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment will not be made for soybeans from which seed is harvested by mechanical means, peanuts, truck crops, crotalaria, lespedeza, Alyce clover, or any crop for which payment is made in 1943 under any other practice. Crops that will qualify under this practice are summer legumes such as cowpeas, soybeans, and velvetbeans. A good stand and good growth of the green manure or cover crop must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good stand and good growth means a stand and growth of approximately two-thirds ton per acre of air-dry hay. In order for farms growing sugarcane for sugar to qualify for payment under this practice, the crops must be turned under before the end of the sugarcane program year.

6. Leaving on the land or turning under a good stand and good growth of annual lespedeza which is seeded in 1943 prior to April 16—\$2 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1943; (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 13 or 14; or (c) on which lespedeza was grown in 1942. The seeding rate should be at least 30 pounds per acre. A stand similar to that which would normally be secured from such seeding and a good growth must be obtained and the entire growth (other than seed) left on the land or turned under. A good growth means an average height of 7 inches.

7. Turning under or leaving on the land a good stand and good growth of Alyce clover which is seeded in 1943 prior to July 15—\$2 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land on which Alyce clover was grown in 1942. The seeding rate should be at least 20 pounds per acre. A stand similar to that which would normally be secured from such seeding and a good growth must be obtained. A good growth means an average height of 7 inches. In order for producers to qualify for this practice under the special tung-oil provision, the following materials must be applied at the specified time and rate per acre, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the State committee that the individual farm in question does not have a known deficiency of these materials:

40 pounds of P_2O_5 between April 1 and July 15, 1943.

500 pounds of limestone (or its equivalent) before July 15, 1943 (this material is not required if the required amount of P_2O_5 is derived from the application of basic slag).

Seedings

8. Establishing a stand of Alyce clover—\$1 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The land must be seeded to Alyce clover in 1943. It is suggested that the seed be planted in late May or early June. Payment will not be made for any seedlings later than July 15. There must be at least a 75-percent stand. No payment will be made for seeding on land on which Alyce clover was grown in 1942. No payment will be made for this practice if payment is made under practice 7.

9. Establishing a stand of crotalaria—\$2 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Crotalaria must be seeded in 1943, but not later than June 30. There must be at least a 75-percent stand. In order for producers to receive a payment for this practice under the special tung oil provision, the crotalaria must be left on the land or turned under and the following materials must be applied at the specified time and rate per acre, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the State committee that the individual farm in question does not have a known deficiency of these materials:

40 pounds P_2O_5 between February 1 and June 30, 1943.

500 pounds of limestone (or its equivalent) before June 30, 1943 (this material is not required if the required amount of P_2O_5 is derived from the application of basic slag).

10. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

200 pounds of 18-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and 1,000 pounds of barnyard manure per acre must be applied to the kudzu at the time of planting. There must be a survival of at least 300 well-distributed crowns or seedlings of kudzu per acre, which, under normal conditions, requires planting at least 500 crowns or seedlings. The land must be in a good state of cultivation before the crowns or seedlings are planted. The kudzu must be cultivated until the ground is covered by the vines. Payment will be made for applying phosphate in accordance with practice 1.

11. Establishing a stand of annual ryegrass—\$1 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

There must be a 75-percent coverage of the land.

Harvesting Seed

12. Harvesting bur-clover seed from an established seed patch—\$2 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment will not be made on any acreage devoted to this practice in excess of the larger of 2 acres or 2 percent of the cropland. The bur-clover must be seeded not later than November 30, 1942. At least a 75-percent stand must be obtained. The parish committee shall establish to its satisfaction that seed is actually harvested.

Pastures

13. Establishing a permanent pasture by seeding a minimum mixture of:

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|
| (a) | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ pounds of clovers per acre} \\ 5 \text{ pounds of Bermuda or carpet grass, or a combination thereof, per acre.} \\ 10 \text{ pounds of common lespedeza or Dallis grass, or a combination thereof, per acre.} \end{array} \right.$ | \$6 per acre. |
|-----|---|---------------|

- (b) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ pounds of clovers per acre} \\ 10 \text{ pounds of Dallis grass per acre (Bermuda grass} \\ \text{may be substituted for Dallis grass at a rate} \\ \text{of 1 pound of Bermuda grass seed for each} \\ \text{2 pounds of Dallis grass seed).} \end{array} \right\} \5 per acre.
- (c) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ pounds of clovers per acre (applicable where} \\ \text{sufficient natural sod of perennial grass or} \\ \text{grasses can be established without seeding).} \end{array} \right\} \3.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The minimum preparation of the land on the more easily prepared soils shall consist of double-disk harrowing (or its equivalent). No payment shall be made under part (c) of this practice on land which was pasture in 1942. Clovers which may be used in the above mixtures are as follows: White Dutch, hop, Persian, black medic, red, and alsike. Where there is a known deficiency of phosphate, potash, or lime, these materials must be applied. The application of these materials will qualify for payment under practice 1, 2, or 3 if applied in accordance with the specifications. Where necessary to support the performance on this practice, producers shall furnish sales receipts or other supporting evidence for the kind and quantity of seed and fertilizer materials used.

14. Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or perennial legumes or approved pasture mixtures—20 cents per pound.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Any of the legumes listed herein, except lespedeza, may be seeded alone. A mixture of any combination of the grasses or legumes listed herein will also qualify if the mixture does not contain more than 50 percent by weight of lespedeza and grasses.

- (a) Grasses: Carpet, Dallis, Bermuda.
 (b) Legumes: Common or Kobe lespedeza, white Dutch clover, hop clover, Persian clover, black medic clover, red clover, and alsike clover.

The land on which this practice is to be carried out must be prepared in a workmanlike manner. The minimum preparation on the more easily prepared soils will consist of double-disk harrowing (or its equivalent). Where there is a deficiency of phosphate, potash, or lime, these materials should be applied. The application of these materials will qualify for payment under practice 1, 2, or 3 if applied in accordance with the specifications. If home-grown seed is used, a statement signed before a member of the parish or community committee shall be required to support the performance records. Sales receipts shall be required for those seed purchased.

15. Contour ridging noncrop open pasture land—\$1.50 per 1,000 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS:

- (a) Contour ridges will not be accepted on pasture land where the slope exceeds 15 percent or is less than 2 percent and must be laid off on the level.
 (b) Horizontal spacing between contour ridges must not exceed 28 feet on the more gentle slopes and on the steeper slopes must not exceed 10 feet.
 (c) Base width of contour ridges must be from 6 to 12 feet wide, 6 feet on the steeper slopes and 12 feet on the more gentle slopes. The ridges must be 6 inches in height measured from the bottom of the water channel to the top of the ridge.
 (d) On badly eroded land, contour ridges must be constructed with ends curved uphill. Contour ridges must not extend across a gully, but the ends must be curved up to divert water from the gully.

16. Destruction of noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs on permanent pastures and developed rice land by mowing:

- (a) One mowing—25 cents per acre.
 (b) Two or more mowings—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS :

Mowing shall be done as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. The plants mowed are not to be used for feed nor sold for any purpose. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be grubbed. All bushes, shrubs, and weeds must be kept off the land. Only those pastures which consist of at least one perennial grass and at least one pasture legume will qualify. Mowing under this practice means cutting of weeds with a mower, hoe, scythe, sickle, or other suitable tools.

17. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of a permanent pasture—\$3 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS :

(a) The land to qualify for payment under this practice must have prior written approval by the parish committee.

(b) The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established nor the area mowed without the removal of the brush, vines, trees, or loose stones.

(c) The area approved under this practice must also be seeded in accordance with the specifications for practice 13 during the 1943 program year.

(d) This area when established must be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each 2 acres during a normal pasture season of not less than 4 months.

Erosion Control

18. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided— $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per linear foot.¹

SPECIFICATIONS :

(a) Terraces constructed on land with a slope in excess of 8 percent will not be approved, except for small areas where it is necessary in order to complete the terrace system in the field.

(b) The vertical spacing of terraces on slopes up through 4 percent will be determined by the formula $\frac{\text{slope}+2}{2}$; on slopes above 4 percent the formula

$\frac{\text{slope}}{4} + 2$ will be used. The table below is based on these formulas.

| Slope of land in feet | Vertical interval or drop between terraces | Approximate horizontal distance between terraces |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| | | <i>Feet</i> |
| 1 ----- | 1 foot 6 inches ----- | 150 |
| 2 ----- | 2 feet ----- | 100 |
| 3 ----- | 2 feet 6 inches ----- | 83 |
| 4 ----- | 3 feet ----- | 75 |
| 5 ----- | 3 feet 3 inches ----- | 65 |
| 6 ----- | 3 feet 6 inches ----- | 58 |
| 7 ----- | 3 feet 9 inches ----- | 54 |
| 8 ----- | 4 feet ----- | 50 |

Vertical spacing may be carried 6 inches either way to avoid obstructions or to reach suitable outlets.

(c) The grade for the terrace channel must not exceed 3 inches per 100 linear feet.

(d) The length of the terrace shall not exceed 1,600 linear feet in one direction except where necessary to obtain a suitable outlet.

¹The rate of payment for terraces constructed as a conservation service where the contract provides for a completed terrace shall be the contract price, but not to exceed three-quarter cent per linear foot.

(e) **Ridge-type terraces:** The width of terraces must not be less than 18 feet. Measurements will be made at the narrowest points in the terraces and taken from the center of the water channel to the lower edge of the terrace ridge. The settled height of the terrace shall not be less than 18 inches as measured from the bottom of the water channel.

(f) **Channel-type terraces:** A settled height of not less than 15 inches and a base width of not less than 15 feet will be acceptable in channel-type terraces if the cross-section capacity of the channel is 10 square feet plus 1 square foot for each additional 100 feet over 1,000 feet in length of the terrace draining in one direction. Measurements for channel capacity will be made from the lowest points in the terraces. Base width shall be measured as for ridge-type terraces. The bottom width of the water channel should be at least 4 feet wide and approximately flat.

(g) Adequate terrace outlet protection must be provided before terraces may be accepted for payment. The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected, preferably by sod. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip should be developed for outlet control. Where the above conditions are not possible or practicable, it will be necessary to construct a protected outlet channel.

19. Establishment of permanent vegetative waterways for disposal of terrace run-off water from cropland—\$8 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions, shall extend to level ground, and shall have sufficient width to carry maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing. Payment will not be made for waterways having an area less than one-tenth acre or a width at any point of less than 30 feet.

All trees and shrubs shall be removed and, except where too severely gullied, the area shall be shaped and grubbed so that mowing will be possible. Except in gullies, the topsoil shall be stirred by plowing or double disking (or its equivalent) in order to destroy weeds and prepare a seedbed. The application of 500 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer (or its equivalent) per acre will be required. Three tons of stable manure per acre may be substituted for this fertilizer requirement. Where there is a deficiency of lime, it should be applied. The application of lime will qualify for payment under practice 3 if applied in accordance with the specifications. Where the waterway has excessive fall or is badly gullied, only kudzu or Bermuda grass will be approved. Waterways having gentle unbroken slopes may be established to lespedeza sericea, Bermuda grass, or kudzu. If lespedeza sericea is used, it must be seeded not later than May 30, 1943, and not less than 40 pounds of scarified seed or 70 pounds of unscarified seed to the acre. Adequate cover must be obtained.

If kudzu is used, a minimum of 750 evenly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing healthy growth must be obtained. To obtain this survival, it is recommended that a minimum of 1,000 plants per acre be set out.

Waterways sodded or sprigged to Bermuda grass shall have at least one sod piece or sprig to each 2 square feet of land. At least two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs must show healthy growth. Waterways shall be seeded to Bermuda grass at a rate equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the normal rate.

Kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda grass seeded or phosphate applied under this practice will not qualify for payment under any other practice.

Forestry

20. Improving a stand of forest trees under an approved system of farm woodlot and wildlife management—\$2.80 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(a) The area to qualify under this practice must have prior written approval of the parish committee.

(b) The parish committee shall furnish detailed instructions approved by the State committee for carrying out this practice.

(c) The area protected must be unburned during the year for which payment is made.

(d) A given area may qualify for payment under this practice only one time in each 5-year interval.

Drainage

21. Construction of lateral ditches and lead canals on cropland— 10 cents per cubic yard of dirt moved.

SPECIFICATIONS:

- (a) This practice must have prior written approval of the parish committee.
- (b) Lateral ditches and lead canals must drain properly.
- (c) Ditches to qualify under this practice must have a top width equal to the bottom width plus one-half the depth and an average depth of not less than 2 feet.
- (d) Payment will be made only with respect to ditches or canals within the bounds of the cropland.
- (e) Payment will be made only for ditches constructed in connection with a water disposal system.

Miscellaneous

22. Growing a home garden by a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on a farm—\$1.50 per garden. (Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden per farm.)

SPECIFICATIONS:

(a) The garden shall consist of at least one-tenth acre in one plot if field peas, beans, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and corn are grown outside the garden plot. For each of these vegetables grown within the garden plot, the required size shall be increased by one-tenth acre, with a maximum requirement of five-tenths acre.

(b) A standard garden shall contain at least eight vegetables, with each of the following five groups represented:

- Group I. Tomatoes (required).
- Group II. Green, leafy, and yellow vegetables (two or more required).
- Group III. Other vegetables (two or more required).
- Group IV. Beans and/or peas.
- Group V. Potatoes, Irish and/or sweet (required).

(c) Adequate protection from livestock must be provided.

(d) The soil must be properly plowed and worked before seeding and must be kept free of weeds and in a good state of cultivation. A reasonable effort should be made to control insects.

E. Conservation materials and services.—Realizing the importance of certain materials and services in conserving and improving the soil, the AAA will furnish Louisiana farmers such items as winter legume seed, limestone, superphosphate, potash, white clover seed, pasture clover mixture, terrace construction, and other services or materials when the need arises and it is found practicable to do so. These materials and services are made available as a further assistance and encouragement in carrying out much needed production practices. Such materials and services which are available will be furnished upon written request, and the cost will be deducted from the payment earned by the farmer on the same or any other farm in the parish. If it is later found that the payment earned by the farmer is less than the cost of the material or service furnished, the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

If a farmer uses any of these materials in a manner which is not in accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, such as using superphosphate under cotton or corn, or selling the material, the cost will be twice the amount it would have been if the material had been properly used.

Section 2. WAR CROPS AND WAR CROP GOALS

A. War crops.—The following crops have been designated as war crops in the Southern Region:

| | |
|--|---|
| Soybeans for beans. | Snap beans for processing. |
| Peanuts (for all purposes). | Sweet corn for processing. |
| Flax for seed or fiber. | Carrots for processing. |
| Irish potatoes (except those grown in home gardens). | Beets for processing. |
| American-Egyptian cotton. | Cabbage for processing. |
| Hemp for seed or fiber. | Lima beans for processing. |
| Dry edible beans. | Castor-beans. |
| Tomatoes for processing. | Grain sorghums. |
| Peas for processing. | Sweetpotatoes (except those grown in home gardens). |

B. War crop goals.—Farm war crop goals shall be determined by the parish committee, with the assistance of community committees, by distributing the parish goal in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA on the basis of adaptability of the soil, availability of cropland, equipment, labor, the acreage and production of each war crop on the farm in recent years, and other related factors. The sum of the farm goals for each war crop shall not be less than the parish goal for the crop.

Section 3. PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT

A. Production adjustment allowance.—The farm production adjustment allowance shall be the sum of the following:

- (1) **Cotton.**—1.1 cents for each pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton allotment.
- (2) **Rice.**—3.2 cents for each barrel of the normal yield of rice for the farm for each acre in the rice allotment.
- (3) **Wheat.**—9.2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment.

B. Deduction for underplanting war crops.—A deduction of \$15 per acre will be made for each acre by which the acreage planted to designated war crops is less than 90 percent of the farm war crop goal. This deduction will not be made if the parish committee determines that failure to plant 90 percent of the farm war crop goal is due to flood or drought.

C. Deductions for overplanting special crops.—A deduction at ten times the payment rate will be made for each acre of cotton (except when knowingly overplanted) in excess of the allotment. This deduction shall be made only from the production adjustment allowance after deductions are made under paragraph B above.

D. Division of payment.—The net production adjustment payment shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that they are determined by the parish committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1943. If an allotment crop is not grown on the farm in 1943 or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced because of uncontrollable natural causes, the net payment computed for that crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the parish committee determines they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire acreage in the allotment for the crop had been planted and

harvested in 1943. In cases where landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers have lost, after planting but prior to harvest, their interest in any crop for which an allotment is determined by reason of the acquisition of title to or lease of the farm for use in connection with the war effort, the net payment (excluding any compensation for the loss of payment) computed with respect to that crop shall be divided among them in the same proportion that the parish committee determines that they would have been entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds of the crop except for such acquisition of title or lease.

E. Proration of net deductions.—Any net deduction for a person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net production adjustment payment. No production adjustment payment will be made for a farm if the deductions equal or exceed the production adjustment payment. Any deduction in excess of the production adjustment payment will be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions. Any such net deduction will be made from the person's share of the production adjustment payment for any other farm in the State.

Section 4. FULL PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS MADE ONLY ON OPERATED FARMS

A farm must be operated during the 1943 program year in order to earn the entire production adjustment allowance. A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1943;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1943;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded during 1943 program year;
- (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded during 1943 program year;
- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1942 or the spring of 1943 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop;
- (f) Improved pastures consisting of legumes or a perennial grass on cropland; and
- (g) Fallow rice land or rice land where weeds are controlled by mowing to the extent that seed do not mature;

or

(2) The sum of the acreages of special crops and war crops on the farm equals or exceeds 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments established for the farm.

For a farm that is not operated, the part of the production adjustment allowance for a special crop will be computed on the smaller of (1) the acreage allotment for the crop, or (2) 125 percent of the acreage planted to the crop.

Section 5. ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND ACREAGE PLANTED TO SPECIAL CROPS

A. Allotments and normal yields.—Farm acreage allotments and normal yields for cotton, wheat, and rice will be established in accordance with the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin.

B. Definition of acreage planted to special crops.

(a) **Acreage planted to cotton** means all land seeded to cotton, except that the acreage planted to cotton on any farm shall not exceed the largest of (i) the cotton allotment, (ii) the acreage of cotton on the farm when performance is determined, or (iii) the acreage of cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed: *Provided*, That any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length will not be considered as planted to cotton. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

(b) **Acreage planted to wheat** means (i) Any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when such crop is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat;

(ii) Any acreage of volunteer wheat which reaches maturity; and

(iii) Any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat designated under item (i) above on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat reaches maturity: *Provided*, That all or any part of any wheat acreage destroyed by causes beyond the control of the operator may be replaced with an equal acreage of wheat seeded after such destruction or by an equal acreage of volunteer wheat, and the acreage so replaced shall not be regarded as acreage planted to wheat.

C. Strip cropping, interplanting, and double cropping.—(1) Two or more consecutive rows of a crop alternating with another crop or land use shall be considered a strip.

(2) If cotton and another crop or land use occupy the land at the same time and the cotton is grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(3) A war crop which is interplanted in the same row with another crop (other than a war crop) shall be considered as occupying that part of the land as determined by instructions issued by the State committee, but in no case over 50 percent of the acreage.

(4) A war crop which is grown in alternate rows with another crop or land use shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(5) If a strip of war crop alternates with another crop or land use (other than a war crop), only that part of the land actually occupied by the war crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(6) If a war crop is grown in alternate rows with another war crop or is interplanted in the same row with another war crop, each such crop shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(7) If a crop (except as provided for in the items above) is grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, with another crop or land use, only that part of the land actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(8) If a crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(9) If two or more crops are grown on the same land and the growing season overlaps for only a relatively short period for the two crops, each shall be considered as having occupied the entire acreage.

(10) Summer legumes that would otherwise qualify for a production practice payment interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a production practice payment.

Section 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. \$10,000 payment limitation.—Payments will be limited to \$10,000 by States for individuals, partnerships, or estates, and to \$10,000 for the United States for other persons, prior to deduction for association expenses.

B. Association expense deduction.—Pro rata deductions from payments will be made for association expenses.

C. Increase in small payments.—The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided for assignments, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1943 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1943. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless the assignment is entitled to priority under instructions issued by the AAA.

Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled, nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of the assignment.

F. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the parish committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting his right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the parish committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

G. Change in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1943 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 is

made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments for special crops to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1943 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1942 program, payments to the landlord or operator for special crops under the 1943 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 had been continued in 1943, unless the parish committee certifies that the change is justified and approves the change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1943 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1940 to 1942 and the reduction would increase the payments for special crops that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the parish committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the parish committee under the last two preceding paragraphs is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1943 program.

H. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be computed for any person under the 1943 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1943 or previous agricultural conservation programs; if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or, if with respect to grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1943 program and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following cases:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed rent tenant, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary thereto, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or

sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or shares of production practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails to file or knowingly falsifies any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1943-44 marketing year.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above, the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deductions computed for the business enterprise, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm operated by him as an individual.

(8) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in a position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise, substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The portion of the production adjustment payment for the business enterprise which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in the enterprise.

(9) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be made from the person's production adjustment payment for the overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

(10) **Practice:** A person rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farms operated by him.

(11) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm in which he admits having an interest.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The entire payment for the tenant with respect to the farm and the entire payment for the landlord or operator with respect to all of his farms under the program involved; provided, however, that where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment so computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and the deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

No payment will be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a parish if the parish committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by

failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1943 program year to other land in the community in which such farm is located.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person who qualifies in the 1943 program as a landlord, operator, tenant, or sharecropper with respect to the farm and for whom a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed, provided the land in the farm is covered by a properly executed work sheet filed in the parish office under a previous agricultural conservation program or not later than June 30, 1943.

If a person makes application for payment or is furnished conservation materials or services in lieu of payment with respect to a farm in a parish and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the parish for which a deduction could be computed under the program, he must make application for payment with respect to all such farms.

J. Authority, availability of funds, and applicability.—(1) **Authority.** The 1943 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and Public, No. 320, 74th Congress.

(2) **Availability of funds.** The amount of payment to be made under the 1943 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

The funds to be provided for the 1943 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the parish office after June 30, 1945.

(3) **Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1943 program contained herein are not applicable to (a) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States, and (b) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Such lands include, but not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partially owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The 1943 program is also applicable to any land which, although owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such lands shall include that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency which the AAA finds complies with all the provisions of the preceding sentence. The 1943 program will also be applicable to any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, if the Congress so provides.

K. Miscellaneous.—(1) Erroneous notice of acreage allotment.—In any case where, through error in a parish or State office, the producer was officially notified of an allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment for that commodity and the parish and State committees find, if the notice was in writing, or the parish and State committees, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, find, if the notice was not in writing, that the producer, acting in good faith upon the information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

(2) **Excess cotton acreage.**—Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted on his farm, in 1943 on acreage in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm for 1943 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever, on that farm or any other farm, under the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program. No person shall be deemed to have knowingly overplanted cotton on his farm if the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1943 does not exceed the farm cotton acreage allotment by more than the larger of 3 acres or 3 percent of the farm cotton acreage allotment. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 exceeds the farm cotton allotment by more than the amount specified in the last preceding sentence shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such cotton allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless he establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1943.

(3) **Errors in measurement.**—Where a farmer relied solely upon the measured acreage furnished to him in writing by the parish committee in planning his 1943 farming operations or in adjusting his 1943 crop acreages, such measured acreage may be used in determining compliance with the provisions of the 1943 program even though it subsequently proves to be incorrect.

(4) **Correction of errors.**—Notwithstanding any other provision, where the AAA finds that an error in a parish or State office resulted in an allotment or yield for a farm which is substantially less than that which would otherwise have been determined, the correction of such allotment or yield may be authorized without requiring a redetermination of other farm allotments or yields in the parish, unless such error has resulted in farm allotments or yields for other farms in the parish which are substantially higher than they otherwise would have been.

L. Definitions.—(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also;

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the parish committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the parish or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the parish or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1942 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(3) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(4) **Landlord** or **owner** means a person who owns land.

(5) **Operator** means the person who is in charge of the supervision and conduct of the farming operations on the land.

(6) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(7) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (whether or not he rents such land or part thereof to another person), including, in the case of rice, a person furnishing water for a share of the rice.

(8) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(9) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(10) **Special crop** means cotton, wheat, or rice.

M. Land to be covered by a work sheet.—The land to be covered by a single work sheet is the land which meets the definition of the term "farm." Performance under the program must be determined for the land in a farm. All adjacent or nearby land (including woodland) owned by one person and operated by one person in 1943 must be covered by the same work sheet, irrespective of whether it is worked with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably. Also, all land which is adjacent or nearby and which is operated by one person in 1943, regardless of whether the land is owned by one or more persons, must be covered by one work sheet, except (1) that land which is separately owned and which is farmed as a distinct unit separate from any other land with respect to rotation of crops or with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land, and (2) field-rented tracts which are included with

adjoining land under the same ownership. Adjacent or nearby land (other than field-rented tracts) which is operated by one person in 1943 with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably shall be presumed to be operated as a single unit with respect to rotation of crops, if the parish committee finds that the 1943 operator has control of the land under leases or operating agreements of more than one year's duration or the committee has reason to expect, from the past practice of the operator and owners involved, that the operator will again have the land under his control in the succeeding year, unless it is determined from parish office records, or conclusive proof is submitted to the committee, that distinct and separate crop rotation systems are maintained. All land operated in 1943 by one person with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably substantially throughout the main portions of the year, when the breaking of land and cultivation of crops are in progress, shall be considered nearby. All land operated from one headquarters shall be presumed to be operated with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the parish committee. All land operated by members of the same household shall be deemed to be operated by them as a single operation, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the parish committee. If a landlord operates any part of the farm on which he resides, he shall be presumed to operate all adjacent land which is owned by him, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the parish committee. If land under one ownership is worked by two or more persons and all of the land worked by one or more of them is not contiguous but is scattered over the farm, or distinct farming units are not set up, all such adjacent land under the same ownership shall be covered by one work sheet.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.



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MISSISSIPPI HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Program effective from September 1, 1942
through August 31, 1943

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE:

CHARLES L. NEILL, *Acting Chairman*, Jones County

JOHN A. HARDY, *Member*, Lowndes County

JAMES HAND, Jr., *Member*, Sharkey County

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L. I. JONES, *Director of Extension, Ex-officio Member*

T. M. PATTERSON, *Administrative Officer in Charge*



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MISSISSIPPI HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

A. Production practice allowance.—The production practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out production practices on the farm.

The production practice allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for establishing permanent pasture, construction of terraces, and establishing permanent waterways, shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for other practices shall be the sum of the following:

(a) 70 cents per acre of cropland on the farm in excess of the sum of the special crop allotments and the cropland in commercial tung orchards and young nonbearing tung orchards.

(b) 15 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land.

(c) The smaller of \$5 per acre of tung orchards (excluding old nonbearing orchards) or the amount earned by carrying out in tung orchards production practices designated by the Director of the Southern Division and approved by the AAA.

(d) The smaller of \$15 or the amount earned by planting forest trees.

For any farm with respect to which the sum of the production adjustment allowance and the production practice allowance is less than \$20, the production practice allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

B. Division of practice payments.—The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out production practices on the farm during the 1943 program year, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out the practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, and material contributed by each person toward carrying out each production practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that any terrace constructed, water development established, forest trees planted, or pasture established, under any previous agricultural conservation program, is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices; that any seeding of perennial legumes or grasses is destroyed contrary to good farming practices; or that the effectiveness

of any soil-building practice carried out under any previous program is destroyed during the 1943 program year contrary to good farming practices, a deduction shall be made equal to the payment that would be made under the 1943 program for a similar amount of such practice. This is a personal deduction and shall be made from any payment due the person responsible therefor with respect to the same or any other farm.

D. Production practices.—The production practices are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year September 1, 1942, through August 31, 1943. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seed, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If some of the cost but less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

1. Application of Ground Limestone, Superphosphate, Basic Slag, or Potash

A. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent)—\$3 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Materials applied under this practice must be evenly distributed and it is suggested that not more than 2,000 pounds nor less than 500 pounds of 90-percent calcium carbonate ground limestone be applied per acre. The \$3 per ton rate of payment is based upon liming materials of at least 90 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If a material of lower grade is used, correspondingly larger amounts must be applied in order to qualify for the \$3 payment. Ground limestone and oyster shells, must be of such fineness that 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve; provided that other materials considered by the Director of the Southern Division to be the equivalent of the above in fineness may qualify. Ground limestone and oyster shells from which any of the finer materials have been removed by screening will not qualify. Calcium silicate slag must be of sufficient fineness so that all of the material will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 60 percent must pass through a 40-mesh sieve. The materials listed below are considered to be equal to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burnt lime.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells.
- 2,000 pounds of paper mill waste lime.
- 2,500 pounds of calcium silicate slag.

B. Application of superphosphate—20 percent \$16 per ton; 18 percent \$14.40 per ton.

C. Application of basic slag—\$8 per ton.

D. Application of muriate of potash (50 percent), or its equivalent—\$32 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment for the application of materials under B, C, and D above will be made only when applied to permanent pasture, winter legumes (including mixtures of winter legumes and small grains specified under practice 4 A), lespedeza, crotalaria, Alyce clover, summer legumes for which payment will be made for growing and harvesting seed in accordance with practice 7, and other summer legumes (except soybeans for oil and peanuts) which are broadcast or close-drilled. The material must be applied evenly over the area on which application is made. In the case of winter legumes, application must be at or before the time of seeding. In the case of lespedeza grown with fall-seeded small grains, the material must be applied between February 15 and July 1, 1943. In the case of all other crops, application must be made prior to July 1, 1943. Payment will not be made for the application of these materials to summer legumes followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1943. The crops to which the material is applied must not be grown with an intertilled crop. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are not considered as being grown with an intertilled crop.

2. Establishing and Improving Permanent Pasture

A. Establishing permanent pasture consisting of mixtures of clovers and grasses, sprigs, or sod pieces—\$7 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment for this practice will not be made until a satisfactory seasonal cover of the recommended clovers and grasses is established. Satisfactory seasonal cover in the case of annual legumes means sufficient properly distributed plants showing healthy growth that will normally assure reseeding. The mixtures below are the rates of seeding recommended by the Pasture Subcommittee which consisted of representatives of the Experiment Station, Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Lime soils (as in Delta, Northeast Prairie, and Central Prairie Sections)—

| Seed mixtures: | Pounds per acre |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Dallis grass..... | 12 |
| White Dutch clover..... | 3 |
| Annual lespedeza..... | 8 |
| Black medic..... | 2 |

Slightly acid soils (as in Brown Loam, Delta, Northeast Prairie, and Central Prairie Sections) and acid fertile upland and valley soils—

| Seed mixtures: | Pounds per acre |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Dallis grass..... | 12 |
| White Dutch clover..... | 3 |
| Annual lespedeza..... | 8 |

Acid nonfertile upland and valley soils and low, sandy, nonfertile soils (as in parts of south Mississippi)—

| Seed mixtures: | Pounds per acre |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Dallis grass..... | 12 |
| Yellow hop clover..... | 2 |
| Annual lespedeza..... | 8 |
| White Dutch Clover..... | 1 |

Sprigs of Bermuda grass spaced not more than 3 feet apart may be substituted for one-half of the recommended seed mixture. Mature Dallis grass hay used as a mulch may be substituted for Dallis grass seed at the rate of 60 pounds of hay for 1 pound of seed. Noncropland should be stirred by double disking.

At least 250 pounds per acre of 20-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent), and at least 500 pounds per acre of ground limestone must be applied to all permanent pasture established in all areas of the State, except in Adams,

Bolivar, Claiborne, Coahoma, Humphreys, Issaquena, Jefferson, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Warren, Washington, and Wilkinson Counties and the portions of Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Grenada, Tallahatchie, Panola, Tate, and DeSoto Counties lying in the Mississippi Delta; except that the use of liming materials is not required in the black land areas of Chickasaw, Clay, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Noxubee, and Oktibbeha Counties. The application of 500 pounds per acre of basic slag will meet the requirements of both phosphate and limestone. Payment will be made for applying these materials in accordance with the specifications for practice 1.

B. Establishing perennial grasses by seeding, mulching, sodding, or sprigging—\$3 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Perennial grasses must be established either by (1) seeding 12 pounds of Dallis grass seed, (2) mulching with 700 pounds of mature Dallis grass hay, or (3) sodding or sprigging Bermuda grass with sprigs or sod pieces spaced not more than 3 feet apart. If sprigs or sod is used, a permanent pasture shall not be considered as established unless at least two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs show healthy growth. In all areas of the State except those exempted under practice 2 A, at least 250 pounds per acre of 20-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and at least 500 pounds per acre of limestone must be applied. The application of 500 pounds per acre of basic slag will meet the requirements of both phosphate and limestone. Payment will be made for applying these materials in accordance with the specifications for practice 1.

C. Seeding legumes on established perennial grasses—

| Crop: | Rate of payment |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Annual lespedeza..... | 10 cents per pound |
| Alsike clover or black medic..... | 25 cents per pound |
| Hop or Persian clover..... | 25 cents per pound |
| White Dutch clover..... | 50 cents per pound |

SPECIFICATIONS:

Unless limestone and phosphate were applied during 1941 or 1942, they must be applied before or in connection with the seeding of clovers as provided under practice 2 A.

The following minimum rates per acre are recommended: Alsike clover 5 pounds; Persian clover 3 pounds; all other legumes the amount specified for the area in practice 2 A. Seed must be covered by light harrowing or its equivalent. Sales receipts or other evidence acceptable to the county committee shall be required.

D. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of a permanent pasture—\$5 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(a) Land to qualify under this practice must have prior written approval of the county committee.

(b) The area approved must be adapted to pasture use and must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established or the area mowed without the removal of the brush, vines, and trees.

(c) The area approved under this practice must be seeded, or sodded and seeded, during the 1943 program year in accordance with the specifications for practice 2 A or 2 B, for which payment will be made.

E. Mowing permanent pastures infested with noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs—75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Pastures shall consist of mixtures of perennial grasses and pasture legumes and shall be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. At least two mowings are required in all cases. The plants mowed must not be removed from the area and must not be used for feeding purposes nor

sold, but may be raked and stacked on thin areas in pasture as a mulch. The area must be kept reasonably free from bushes and shrubs other than those trees left to provide shade for livestock.

3. Control of Water Erosion and Conservation and Utilization of Water

A. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—75 cents per 100 linear feet.¹

SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) **Slope:** The construction of terraces will be approved for sandy soils on slopes not to exceed 8 percent and for clay soils on slopes not to exceed 10 percent. Terraces may be constructed on pasture land with slopes up to 10 percent for sandy soils or 15 percent for clay soils.

(2) **Location:** The terrace line location shall fall upon and conform to the belts of erosion symptoms—the upper rims of gullies, fingers, bald spots, and slope changes.

(3) **Grade:** The number of inches fall per 100 feet of terrace shall be approximately the same as the number of feet of elevation spacing between terraces, except that the maximum fall shall be 3 inches per 100 feet. This rule is illustrated as follows:

| <i>Spacing</i> | <i>Grade</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1½ feet or less..... | 1 inch |
| From 1½ feet to 2½ feet..... | 2 inches |
| More than 2½ feet..... | 3 inches |

(4) **Direction:** Except where hazards of fences, property lines, dunes, and drainage problems forbid, the direction of terrace flow shall be toward the normal natural drainage depression and away from the natural water dividing ridge.

(5) **Dimensions:** The modified ridge terrace must be at least 12 feet wide from center of channel of flow line across to the foot of the terrace base on lower side. The channel terrace must measure 12 horizontal feet from the terrace ridge across the channel to the upper edge of flow line. The height of ridge above the flow line must be at least 17 inches when freshly built or 14 inches after settling. The ridge must be smoothly curved. Fresh fills across gullies or depressions must be one-fifth higher to allow for settling and weathering. The flow line should be either upon the grade line or one-fourth the width of the terrace above the grade line.

(6) **Terrace outlets:** Terraces shall outlet individually upon well-protected pastures, meadows, wooded areas, or existing stabilized channels. If this is not possible, a meadow or pasture strip must be established to eliminate erosion within outlet areas. When the above conditions are not possible or practicable, a vegetative channel must be established in accordance with practice 3 C. Payment will be made under practice 3 C for water-disposal areas established in accordance with the specifications for that practice.

B. Construction of steep land or bench terraces—60 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) **Soil types:** Bench terraces are adapted only to those soils which have a potentially productive B horizon of sufficient depth to sustain the growth of crops after the formation of the terraces. The depth of the potentially productive B horizon along the foot of the riser after the stabilization of the interval between risers should be at least 1 foot. Payment will not be made for bench terraces constructed on soils which have substrata of rocky material, heavy plastic material, or extremely sandy material within 1½ feet of the surface.

(2) **Slope limits:** Bench terraces are applicable on slopes of 8 percent to 20 percent where the depth of potentially productive B horizon permits their use.

(3) **Maximum height of riser:** The height of the finished riser should be limited to 6 feet as a maximum. The minimum height will be approximately 2 feet.

¹ The rate of payment for terraces constructed as a conservation service where the contract provides for a completed terrace shall be the contract price, but not to exceed 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

(4) **Spacing of bench terraces:** The maximum horizontal interval between bench terrace risers will not exceed 50 feet under the most favorable soil and slope conditions. The use of bench terraces should be limited to those soil and slope conditions which will permit a minimum spacing of 25 feet. Closer spacing is not practicable.

The spacing to be applied should be determined by a consideration of the depth of soil profile, the frequency of critical erosion symptoms, and the slope of the land.

A table for use in laying out such systems follows:

Table for use in laying out bench terraces

| Slope (percent) | (1) | Depth of potentially productive soil | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1'-6" | 1'-9" | 2'-0" | 2'-3" | 2'-6" | 2'-9" | 3'-0" | 3'-3" | 3'-6" |
| 8 | V | 2'-0" | 3'-0" | 4'-0" | | | | | | |
| | H | 25'-0" | 37'-6" | 50'-0" | | | | | | |
| | R | 2'-0" | 2'-6" | 3'-0" | | | | | | |
| 10 | V | | 2'-6" | 3'-6" | 4'-0" | 5'-0" | | | | |
| | H | | 25'-0" | 35'-0" | 40'-0" | 50'-0" | | | | |
| | R | | 2'-6" | 3'-0" | 3'-6" | 4'-0" | | | | |
| 12 | V | | | 3'-0" | 3'-9" | 4'-6" | 5'-3" | 6'-0" | | |
| | H | | | 25'-0" | 31'-3" | 37'-6" | 43'-9" | 50'-0" | | |
| | R | | | 3'-0" | 3'-6" | 4'-0" | 4'-6" | 5'-0" | | |
| 14 | V | | | | 3'-6" | 4'-2" | 4'-10" | 5'-7" | 6'-4" | 7'-0" |
| | H | | | | 25'-0" | 30'-0" | 35'-0" | 40'-0" | 45'-0" | 50'-0" |
| | R | | | | 3'-6" | 4'-0" | 4'-6" | 5'-0" | 5'-6" | 6'-0" |
| 16 | V | | | | | 4'-0" | 4'-8" | 5'-4" | 6'-0" | 6'-8" |
| | H | | | | | 25'-0" | 29'-2" | 33'-4" | 37'-6" | 42'-0" |
| | R | | | | | 4'-0" | 4'-6" | 5'-0" | 5'-6" | 6'-4" |
| 18 | V | | | | | | 5'-2" | 5'-10" | 6'-4" | 6'-11" |
| | H | | | | | | 25'-0" | 28'-7" | 32'-2" | 35'-0" |
| | R | | | | | | 5'-0" | 5'-6" | 6'-0" | 6'-3" |
| 20 | V | | | | | | | 5'-0" | 5'-7" | 6'-3" |
| | H | | | | | | | 25'-0" | 28'-2" | 32'-3" |
| | R | | | | | | | 5'-0" | 5'-8" | 6'-0" |

1 V=Vertical interval. H=Horizontal interval. R=Height of riser.

(5) **Type of outlets:** As far as practicable, meadow-type outlets will be used, vegetated as a rule with the same type of vegetation as is applied to the terrace risers. It is very important that sufficient width of meadow be provided so that after the formation of the bench terraces there will be sufficient depth of notch in the outlet opposite the area alongside of the toe of the riser to prevent water from breaking over into the cultivated area.

(6) **Location of field roads:** It is also very important that field roads be located on dividing ridges at the high ends of the terraces or paralleling the terrace on the lower side of the riser.

(7) **Direction of flow of terrace:** Bench terraces should divide on ridges and adequate outlets should be provided in all natural depressions.

(8) **Gradient of bench terraces:** The maximum fall of bench terraces is 6 inches per 100 feet, except in loessial soils the maximum is 4 inches per 100 feet.

(9) **Protection of riser:** The risers or back side of all bench terraces must be protected with a vegetation which will facilitate the development of these terraces, afford the maximum protection to the riser in case of overtopping of channel, and serve to reduce the maintenance necessary to keep down brush and undesirable shrubs. The use of kudzu, perennial lespedeza, or Bermuda grass is required for this purpose. Payment will be made under practice 5 A or 5 B for establishing this cover if it is established in accordance with the specifications for these practices.

(10) **Capacity of channel:** The capacity of the channel must be at least 5 square feet the first year. Most of this capacity will ordinarily be obtained by maintaining a narrow ridge having a slope toward the channel which can be cultivated.

C. Construction of permanent waterways as a part of the plan of the water disposal system.

| | Depth | Top width | Payment per 100 feet |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 15 inches..... | 12 feet..... | \$1. 00 |
| 2 | 18 inches..... | 12 feet..... | 1. 50 |
| 3 | 21 inches..... | 14 feet..... | 2. 25 |
| 4 | 24 inches..... | 16 feet..... | 3. 00 |
| 5 | 27 inches..... | 18 feet..... | 3. 75 |
| 6 | 30 inches..... | 20 feet..... | 4. 50 |
| 7 | 36 inches or more..... | 24 feet or more..... | 6. 00 |

SPECIFICATIONS :

Waterways constructed under this practice shall be V-type and the width shall be at least eight times the depth; the depth shall not be less than 15 inches, and the width shall not be less than 12 feet. Spoil banks shall be leveled sufficiently to afford row drainage where the topography of land will permit; otherwise spoil banks and inlets shall be vegetated as provided below for the area within the channels. All trees and shrubs shall be removed and, except where too severely gullied, the area shall be shaped and grubbed so that mowing will be possible. Except in gullies, the topsoil shall be stirred by plowing or double disking (or its equivalent) in order to prepare a seedbed and destroy weeds.

A permanent vegetative cover shall be established within the waterway channel where the grade is greater than 1 percent by establishing perennial lespedeza, kudzu, perennial grasses, or reseeding annuals. Payment will be made under practice 5 A or 5 B where kudzu or perennial lespedeza is established in accordance with the specifications for the practice.

D. Construction of a dam for a reservoir—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved and used in the construction of the dam for the first 2,000 cubic yards and 10 cents per cubic yard thereafter.

SPECIFICATIONS :

(1) **Height:** The maximum net height for which payment will be made is 12 feet after allowing 10 percent for settling.

(2) **Top width:** Any dam of 10 feet or less in height must have a top width of 5 feet; for dams over 10 feet the top width must be 5 feet plus 1 foot for each additional foot in height of dam above 10 feet.

(3) **Foundation preparation:** To reduce seepage, a trench at least 4 feet wide must be dug along the center of the dam line deep enough to reach a reasonably impervious subsoil. This trench should be filled with the best available soil, preferably clay, free of humus. The same treatment should be given any gullies, ditches, and old channels that run through the dam site. The entire base of the dam site must be cleared of all debris and plowed or otherwise scarified to insure proper bond. The farm operator must notify the county committee and a representative of the county office must visit the site of the dam after the foundation has been prepared and before the fill is started. If the site has been prepared in accordance with the specifications, approval will be given and construction of the dam may be continued.

(4) **Dam slopes:** Slopes must be uniform from top to bottom. The minimum upstream slope is 2:1 for clay soils and 3:1 for other soils. The minimum downstream slope is 1½:1 for clay soils and 2:1 for other soils.

(5) **Free board:** The top of the dam must be at least two feet higher than the water line at the maximum depth of flow through the spillway.

(6) **Spillways:** The spillways shall be built of such size as to carry the maximum run-off and be so protected (either by vegetative or mechanical means) as to prevent erosion. Spillways shall be located in hard ground at either or both ends of the dam and shall empty on uniform grade downstream far enough not to cause waterlogging of the dam. Spillway may be by diversion into another watershed or by a diversion ditch with a maximum grade of one-half percent on

vegetative outlet. If the spillway is over and through the dam proper, it must be of masonry construction. The completed dam shall not be approved unless it is considered adequate and has adequate spillway facilities. The gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam shall be reduced by 10 percent to compensate for shrinkage and settling before being certified for payment.

(7) **Suggestions:** (i) Sod pieces should be placed 18 inches apart along level contours from toe of lower slope over dam to water line on upper slope.

(ii) Water line should be protected against wave action by either double pole raft with flexible ties or by solid board fence of sufficient height to protect high and low water level or by riprap when rock is available.

(iii) The fill of the dam should be protected against traffic (livestock, vehicle, farm machinery, etc.).

(iv) Erosion-control measures should be practiced in watershed above the dam.

(v) Where pond dam failures have been encountered due to peculiar soil conditions, a core wall constructed of concrete should be used.

4. Growing Green Manure and Cover Crops

A. Growing a green manure and cover crop of winter legumes ²—\$3 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

(1) Unless a successful crop of these legumes has been grown on the land within the past year, the seed of these crops, with the exception of bur-clover seeded in the bur, should be inoculated at planting time. Oats or ryegrass grown in combination with 25 percent by weight of winter legumes will qualify under this practice.

(2) In order to qualify for payment, a good stand and a good growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good growth means a growth which would make two-thirds ton per acre of air-dry hay (14 pounds of green matter on an average area of 100 square feet). In order to obtain proper growth, the Experiment Station recommends that application be made of at least 250 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 500 pounds of basic slag per acre to the acreage seeded to winter legumes on any particular farm, except in Adams, Bolivar, Claiborne, Coahoma, Humphreys, Issaquena, Jefferson, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Warren, Washington, and Wilkinson Counties and the portions of Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Grenada, Tallahatchie, Panola, Tate, and DeSoto Counties lying in the Mississippi Delta. These materials will qualify for payment under practice 1 if applied in accordance with the specifications for that practice.

B. Growing a partial green manure and cover crop of winter legumes ²—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

A green manure or cover crop that does not qualify for payment under practice 4 A may qualify for payment under this practice, provided a growth is obtained which will make one-third ton per acre of air-dry hay (7 pounds of green matter on an average area of 100 square feet).

5. Establishing Permanent Vegetative Cover

A. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$5 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Land must be well prepared and, except as provided below, it must be fertilized with a minimum application per acre of 200 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent), or 400 pounds of basic slag. The application of these materials will qualify under practice 1 if applied in accordance with the specifications

² Payment will not be made under practice 4 A or 4 B for any acreage grown in tung orchards unless an application of 50 pounds of 60-percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent) and (a) 300 pounds of basic slag or (b) 160 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent), per acre is applied at or before the time of seeding. Payment for the application of these materials will be made under practice 1 if applied in accordance with the specifications for that practice.

for that practice. One ton of barnyard manure per acre applied in the fall may be substituted for one-half of the above fertilizer requirements. There must be a minimum of 300 evenly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing proper seasonal cultivation and healthy growth at the time performance is checked. To obtain this survival, it is usually necessary to plant at least 500 crowns or seedlings per acre during the dormant season.

B. Establishing perennial lespedeza—\$4 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Perennial lespedeza should be seeded on a well-prepared seedbed not later than June 1, 1943. It should be seeded at a rate per acre of not less than 30 pounds of scarified seed or 45 pounds of unscarified seed. In order to qualify for payment, a good stand and good growth must be obtained.

Establishment of perennial lespedeza, except in counties excluded under practice 2 A, will not qualify for payment except as provided below, unless at least 200 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent), or 400 pounds of basic slag is applied per acre. One ton of barnyard manure may be substituted for one-half of the above requirements. The application of phosphate or basic slag will qualify for payment under practice 1 if applied in accordance with the specifications for that practice.

6. Seeding Crotalaria or Alyce Clover

Seeding crotalaria or alyce clover—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Crotalaria must be seeded not later than June 30, 1943, at a rate of not less than 20 pounds of seed per acre. Alyce clover must be seeded not later than July 15, 1943, at a rate of not less than 15 pounds per acre.

Crotalaria seeded in tung orchards must be fertilized as required for winter legumes growing in tung orchards under practices 4 A and 4 B, unless immediately preceded by a winter cover crop for which these fertilizer requirements have been met in accordance with practices 4 A and 4 B. Payment for these materials will be made if carried out in accordance with the specifications for practice 1.

7. Growing and Harvesting Legume Seed

Growing and harvesting legume seed—\$3 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment will be made on an acreage up to 6 percent of the cropland or 3 acres, whichever is larger.

There must be a good stand and good growth obtained and all the seed must be harvested at the normal time for maximum yield and quality.

Soybeans harvested for oil and peanuts will not qualify under this practice. The acreage from which seed is harvested during the fall of 1942 will not qualify for payment under this practice. To obtain maximum growth and seed production, the Experiment Station recommends the application of at least 50 pounds of 60-percent muriate of potash, 250 pounds of superphosphate (or its equivalent), or 500 pounds of basic slag per acre, except in counties excluded under practices 4 A and 4 B. Payment will be made for the application of these materials under practice 1 if applied in accordance with the specifications for that practice.

8. Planting and Protecting Forest trees

A. Planting forest trees—\$4 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment will be made for planting pine, cedar, cypress, black walnut, black locust, oak, ash, hickory, catalpa, Bois D'Arc, cottonwood, red mulberry, and yellow poplar. There must be planted a minimum of 1,000 trees per acre with a survival of 650 trees per acre at the time of checking performance. Soil preparation by flat-breaking or bedding is required for hardwoods. Plantings must be adequately protected from fire and animals and in the case of hardwoods must be cultivated at least twice during the first growing season.

B. Protecting farm woodlands from fire—10 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Prior written approval of the county committee must be obtained. The woodland must be in areas of not over 80 acres protected on all sides by fire lanes, at least three of which must be artificial fire lanes constructed during the 1943 program year. Artificial firebreaks must consist of a fire lane at least 10 feet wide plowed or cleared of all inflammable material down to mineral soil. Streams, roads, and plowed fields adjoining woodlands will be considered natural fire lanes. Unless the woodland is separated from sedge grass or similar fallow fields and other fire hazards by a fire lane, it will not qualify for this practice. Payment will not be made for any plot for which any part of the acreage burns during the 1943 program year.

Definition of woodland: Woodland means land producing timber or growing trees of commercial importance. If there are not at least 4 seed trees or the specified number of young trees per acre of commercial species, then the land will not be classed as woodland until it has been planted to trees of commercial species at the rate of not less than 500 per acre. Blackjack oak, scrub post oak, and other oak stands, persimmon sprouts, and sweetgum sprouts are not here considered as trees of commercial importance. Tung and pecan tree orchards will not qualify as woodland acreage under this practice.

Definition of seed trees: A seed tree is any tree of commercial importance which has a well-formed crown, is uninjured from cutting or logging operations, and is 14 inches or more in diameter, 12 inches above the ground.

Definition of young trees: If there are no seed trees as defined above, then there must be a minimum of 200 trees of commercial species under 5 feet in height, or 100 trees of commercial species over 5 feet in height, to qualify as woodland.

E. Conservation materials and services.—Realizing the importance of certain materials and services in conserving and improving the soil the AAA will furnish Mississippi farmers such items as winter legume seed, limestone, superphosphate, basic slag, terrace line-running service, terrace construction, and other materials or services when the need arises and it is found practicable to do so. These materials and services are made available as a further assistance and encouragement in carrying out much needed production practices. Such materials and services which are available will be furnished upon written request, and the cost will be deducted from the payment earned by the farmer on the same or any other farm in the county. If it is later found that the payment earned by the farmer is less than the cost of the material or service furnished, the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

If a farmer uses any of these materials in a manner which is not in accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, such as using superphosphate under cotton or corn, or selling the material, the cost will be twice the amount it would have been if the material had been properly used.

Section 2. WAR CROPS AND WAR CROP GOALS

A. War crops.—The following crops have been designated as war crops in the Southern Region:

Soybeans for beans.
Peanuts (for all purposes).
Flax for seed or fiber.
Irish potatoes (except those grown in home gardens).
American-Egyptian cotton.
Hemp for seed or fiber.

Dry edible beans.
Tomatoes for processing.
Peas for processing.
Snap beans for processing.
Sweet corn for processing.
Carrots for processing.
Beets for processing.

Cabbage for processing.
Lima beans for processing.
Castor-beans.

Grain sorghums.
Sweetpotatoes (except those grown
in home gardens).

B. War crop goals.—Farm war crop goals shall be determined by the county committee, with the assistance of community committeemen, by distributing the county goal in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA on the basis of adaptability of the soil, availability of cropland, equipment, labor, the acreage and production of each war crop on the farm in recent years; and other related factors. The sum of the farm goals for each war crop shall not be less than the county goal for the crop.

Section 3. PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT

A. Production adjustment allowance.—The farm production adjustment allowance shall be the sum of the following:

- (1) **Cotton.**—1.1 cents for each pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton allotment.
- (2) **Wheat.**—9.2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment.

B. Deduction for underplanting war crops.—A deduction of \$15 per acre will be made for each acre by which the acreage planted to designated war crops is less than 90 percent of the farm war crop goal. This deduction will not be made if the county committee determines that failure to plant 90 percent of the farm war crop goal is due to flood or drought.

C. Deductions for overplanting special crops.—A deduction at ten times the payment rate will be made for each acre of cotton (except when knowingly overplanted) in excess of the allotment. This deduction shall be made only from the production adjustment allowance after deductions are made under paragraph B above.

D. Division of payment.—The net production adjustment payment shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1943. If an allotment crop is not grown on the farm in 1943 or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced because of uncontrollable natural causes, the net payment computed for that crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire acreage in the allotment for the crop had been planted and harvested in 1943. In cases where landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers have lost, after planting but prior to harvest, their interests in any crop for which an allotment is determined by reason of the acquisition of title to or lease of the farm for use in connection with the war effort, the net payment (excluding any compensation for the loss of payment), computed with respect to that crop shall be divided among them in the same proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds of the crop except for such acquisition of title or lease,

E. Proration of net deductions.—Any net deduction for a person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net production adjustment payment. No production adjustment payment will be made for a farm if the deductions equal or exceed the production adjustment payment. Any deduction in excess of the production adjustment payment will be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions. Any such net deduction will be made from the person's share of the production adjustment payment for any other farm in the State.

Section 4. FULL PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS MADE ONLY ON OPERATED FARMS

A farm must be operated during the 1943 program year in order to earn the entire production adjustment allowance. A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

- (1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:
 - (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1943;
 - (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1943;
 - (c) Legumes or grasses seeded during 1943 program year;
 - (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded during 1943 program year;
 - (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1942 or the spring of 1943 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop; and
 - (f) Improved pastures consisting of legumes or a perennial grass on cropland;

or

- (2) The sum of the acreages of special crops and war crops on the farms equals or exceeds 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments established for the farm.

For a farm that is not operated, the part of the production adjustment allowance for a special crop will be computed on the smaller of (1) the acreage allotment for the crop, or (2) 125 percent of the acreage planted to the crop.

Section 5. ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND ACREAGE PLANTED TO SPECIAL CROPS

A. Allotments and normal yields.—Farm acreage allotments and normal yields for cotton and wheat will be established in accordance with the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin.

B. Definition of acreage planted to special crops.—

(a) **Acreage planted to cotton** means all land seeded to cotton, except that the acreage planted to cotton on any farm shall not exceed the largest of (i) the cotton allotment, (ii) the acreage of cotton on the farm when performance is determined, or (iii) the acreage of cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed; provided that any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length will not be considered as planted to cotton. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

(b) **Acreage planted to wheat** means (i) Any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when such crop is seeded in a mixture containing less

than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat;

(ii) Any acreage of volunteer wheat which reaches maturity; and

(iii) Any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat designated under item (i) above on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat reaches maturity; provided that all or any part of any wheat acreage destroyed by causes beyond the control of the operator may be replaced with an equal acreage of wheat seeded after such destruction or by an equal acreage of volunteer wheat, and the acreage so replaced shall not be regarded as acreage planted to wheat.

C. Strip cropping, interplanting, and double cropping.—(1) Two or more consecutive rows of a crop alternating with another crop or land use shall be considered a strip.

(2) If cotton and another crop or land use occupy the land at the same time and the cotton is grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(3) A war crop which is interplanted in the same row with another crop (other than a war crop), shall be considered as occupying that part of the land as determined by instructions issued by the State committee, but in no case over 50 percent of the acreage.

(4) A war crop which is grown in alternate rows with another crop or land use shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(5) If a strip of war crop alternates with another crop or land use (other than a war crop), only that part of the land actually occupied by the war crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(6) If a war crop is grown in alternate rows with another war crop or is interplanted in the same row with another war crop, each such crop shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(7) If a crop (except as provided for in the items above) is grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, with another crop or land use, only that part of the land actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(8) If a crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(9) If two or more crops are grown on the same land and the growing season overlaps for only a relatively short period for the two crops, each shall be considered as having occupied the entire acreage.

(10) Summer legumes that would otherwise qualify for a production practice payment interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a production practice payment.

Section 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. \$10,000 payment limitation.—Payments will be limited to \$10,000 by States for individuals, partnerships, or estates, and to \$10,000 for the United States for other persons, prior to deduction for association expenses.

B. Association expense deduction.—Pro rata deductions from payments will be made for association expenses.

C. Increase in small payments.—The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided for assignments, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1943 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1943. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless the assignment is entitled to priority under instructions issued by the AAA.

Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled, nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of the assignment.

F. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting his right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

G. Change in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1943 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments for special crops to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1943 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1942 program, payments to the landlord or operator for special crops under the 1943 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 had been continued in 1943, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves the change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1943 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1940 to 1942 and the reduction would increase the payments for special crops that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under the last two preceding paragraphs is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1943 program.

H. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be computed for any person under the 1943 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1943 or previous agricultural conservation programs; if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or, if with respect to grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1943 program and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following cases:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed rent tenant, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary thereto, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an appli-

cation for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or shares of production practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails to file or knowingly falsifies any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1943-44 marketing year.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above, the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deductions computed for the business enterprise, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm operated by him as an individual.

(8) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in a position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise, substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The portion of the production adjustment payment for the business enterprise which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in the enterprise.

(9) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be made from the person's production adjustment payment for the overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

(10) **Practice:** A person rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops planted

on the land so rented, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farms operated by him.

(11) Practice: A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm in which he admits having an interest.

(12) Practice: A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The entire payment for the tenant with respect to the farm and the entire payment for the landlord or operator with respect to all of his farms under the program involved: *Provided, however,* That where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) Practice: A person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment so computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitations and the deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

No payment will be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1943 program year to other land in the community in which such farm is located.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person who qualifies in the 1943 program as a landlord, operator, tenant, or sharecropper with respect to the farm and for whom a share in the payment with respect

to the farm may be computed, provided the land in the farm is covered by a properly executed work sheet filed in the county office under a previous agricultural conservation program or not later than June 30, 1943.

If a person makes application for payment or is furnished conservation materials or services in lieu of payment with respect to a farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, he must make application for payment with respect to all such farms.

J. Authority, availability of funds, and applicability.—(1) **Authority:** The 1943 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and Public—No. 320—74th Congress.

(2) **Availability of funds:** The amount of payment to be made under the 1943 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

The funds to be provided for the 1943 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after June 30, 1945.

(3) **Applicability:** The provisions of the 1943 program contained herein are not applicable to (a) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States, and (b) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Such lands include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partially owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The 1943 program is also applicable to any land which, although owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such lands shall include that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency which the AAA finds complies with all the provisions of the preceding sentence. The 1943 program will also be applicable to any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, if the Congress so provides.

K. Miscellaneous.—(1) **Erroneous notice of acreage allotment:** In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified of an allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find, if the notice was in writing, or the county and State committees, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, find, if the notice was not in writing, that the producer,

acting in good faith upon the information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

(2) **Excess cotton acreage:** Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted on his farm, in 1943 on acreage in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm for 1943 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever, on that farm or any other farm, under the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program. No person shall be deemed to have knowingly overplanted cotton on his farm if the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1943 does not exceed the farm cotton acreage allotment by more than the larger of 3 acres or 3 percent of the farm cotton acreage allotment. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 exceeds the farm cotton allotment by more than the amount specified in the last preceding sentence shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such cotton allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless he establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1943.

(3) **Errors in measurement:** Where a farmer relied solely upon the measured acreage furnished to him in writing by the county committee in planning his 1943 farming operations or in adjusting his 1943 crop acreages, such measured acreage may be used in determining compliance with the provisions of the 1943 program even though it subsequently proves to be incorrect.

(4) **Correction of errors:** Notwithstanding any other provision, where the AAA finds that an error in a county or State office resulted in an allotment or yield for a farm which is substantially less than that which would otherwise have been determined, the correction of such allotment or yield may be authorized without requiring a redetermination of other farm allotments or yields in the county, unless such error has resulted in farm allotments or yields for other farms in the county which are substantially higher than they otherwise would have been.

L. Definitions.—(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1942 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(3) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(4) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land.

(5) **Operator** means the person who is in charge of the supervision and conduct of the farming operations on the land.

(6) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(7) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (whether or not he rents such land or part thereof to another person).

(8) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(9) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(10) **Special crop** means cotton or wheat.

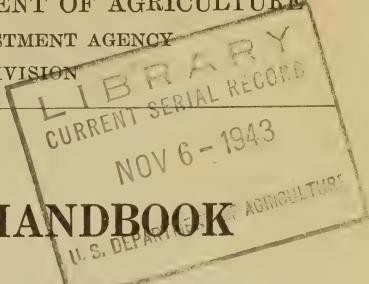
M. Land to be covered by a work sheet.—The land to be covered by a single work sheet is the land which meets the definition of the term "farm." Performance under the program must be determined for the land in a farm. All adjacent or nearby land (including woodland) owned by one person and operated by one person in 1943 must be covered by the same work sheet, irrespective of whether it is worked with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably. Also, all land which is adjacent or nearby and which is operated by one person in 1943, regardless of whether the land is owned by one or more persons, must be covered by one work sheet, except (1) that land which is separately owned and which is farmed as a distinct unit separate from any other land with respect to rotation of crops or with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land, and (2) field-rented tracts which are included with adjoining land under the same ownership. Adjacent or nearby land (other than field-rented tracts) which is operated by one person in 1943 with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably shall be presumed to be operated as a single unit with respect to rotation of crops, if the county committee finds that the 1943 operator has control of the land under leases or operating agreements of more than one year's duration or the committee has reason to expect, from the past practice of the operator and owners involved, that the oper-

ator will again have the land under his control in the succeeding year, unless it is determined from county office records, or conclusive proof is submitted to the committee, that distinct and separate crop rotation systems are maintained. All land operated in 1943 by one person with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably substantially throughout the main portions of the year, when the breaking of land and cultivation of crops are in progress, shall be considered nearby. All land operated from one headquarters shall be presumed to be operated with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. All land operated by members of the same household shall be deemed to be operated by them as a single operation, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If a landlord operates any part of the farm on which he resides, he shall be presumed to operate all adjacent land which is owned by him, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If land under one ownership is worked by two or more persons and all of the land worked by one or more of them is not contiguous but is scattered over the farm, or distinct farming units are not set up, all such adjacent land under the same ownership shall be covered by one work sheet.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION



OKLAHOMA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Program effective from December 1, 1942
through November 30, 1943

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE:

CHARLES T. CAMERON, *Chairman*, Muskogee County

LYLE L. HAGUE, *Member*, Alfalfa County

WILLIE L. HUTCHESON, *Member*, Tillman County

AMOS E. PITTMAN, *Member*, Beaver County

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OKLAHOMA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

A. Production practice allowance.—The production practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out production practices on the farm.

The farm production practice allowance shall be the sum of the following:

(1) The allowance for construction of standard terraces, establishing a permanent pasture, and, in Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas Counties, contour listing, pit cultivating, or chiseling cropland, shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(2) The allowance for other practices shall be the sum of the following:

(a) 70 cents per acre of cropland on the farm in excess of the sum of
(i) the special crop allotments and (ii) the cropland in commercial orchards.

(b) For each acre of noncrop open pasture land on the farm (or ranch):
(i) 8 cents per acre in the following counties: Beaver, Beckham, Cimarron, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward;

(ii) 9 cents per acre in the following counties: Alfalfa, Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Custer, Dewey, Jackson, Kiowa, Major, Tillman, Washita, and Woods;

(iii) 10 cents per acre in the following counties: Atoka, Canadian, Carter, Cleveland, Coal, Garfield, Garvin, Grady, Grant, Johnston, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole, and Stephens;

(iv) 11 cents per acre in the following counties: Adair, Bryan, Cherokee, Choctaw, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Haskell, Hughes, Jefferson, Kay, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Mayes, Muskogee, Noble, Nowata, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington.

(c) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1942.

(d) \$1.00 per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1942 where the acreage was 3 acres or more.

For any farm with respect to which the sum of the production adjustment allowance and items (1) and (2) of this subsection is less than \$20, the amount determined under items (1) and (2) shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

B. Division of practice payments.—The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out production practices on the farm during the 1943 program year, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out the practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, and material contributed by each person

toward carrying out each production practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that any terrace constructed, water development established, or pasture established, under any previous agricultural conservation program, is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices; that any seeding of perennial legumes or grasses is destroyed contrary to good farming practices; or that the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under any previous program is destroyed during the 1943 program year contrary to good farming practices, a deduction shall be made equal to the payment that would be made under the 1943 program for a similar amount of such practice. This is a personal deduction and shall be made from any payment due the person responsible therefor with respect to the same or any other farm.

D. Production practices.—The production practices are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve range and pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year December 1, 1942 through November 30, 1943. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seed, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If some of the cost but less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Water Conservation

1. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided— $\frac{3}{10}$ cent per linear foot.¹

SPECIFICATIONS:

Types of terrace: Terraces constructed under this practice must be of either the "channel" (Nichols) or "ridge" type. Ridge terraces shall be constructed by moving soil onto the terrace ridge from both the upper and lower sides. Channel terraces shall be constructed by moving all of the dirt from the up face of the terrace.

¹The rate of payment for terraces constructed as a conservation service where the contract provides for a completed terrace shall be the contract price, but not to exceed $\frac{3}{10}$ cent per linear foot.

Fall, height, width, and spacing specifications: Terraces must not exceed a fall of 3 inches per 100 feet along the terrace line; must equal or exceed the height and width specifications; and must not be spaced farther apart than the maximum width indicated in the following table:

| Slope of land in feet per 100 feet ¹ | Minimum height—top of terrace above upper channel | | Minimum width from low point in terrace channel to center top of terrace ² | | Recommended average distance between terraces ³ |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| | New terrace before ledges are plowed in | Plowed-in settled terrace | New terrace before ledges are plowed in | Plowed-in settled terrace | |
| | <i>Inches</i> | <i>Inches</i> | <i>Feet</i> | <i>Feet</i> | <i>Feet</i> |
| ½ or less ----- | 15 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 210 |
| 1 ----- | 16 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 150 |
| 2 ----- | 18 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 100 |
| 3 ----- | 18 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 83 |
| 4 ----- | 19 | 12½ | 10 | 8 | 75 |
| 5 ----- | 19 | 12½ | 9 | 7 | 70 |
| 6 ----- | 20 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 67 |
| 7 ----- | 20 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 64 |
| 8 or more ----- | 21 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 62 |

¹ Over one-half foot in vertical fall will be considered as 1 foot. Maximum slope on which terraces will be approved will be determined by the State committee.

² On slopes in excess of 3 percent, the minimum width specifications may be disregarded provided the area of the cross section of the terrace equals or exceeds that of a terrace constructed in accordance with minimum width specifications. The width of the lower side of terrace shall, in all cases, be at least two-thirds the width of the upper side of terrace, as indicated.

³ This recommended average distance, which is the horizontal spacing between terraces, must not be exceeded by more than 30 percent.

Fills: Terraces must have settled fills in the terrace line across gullies built up to the normal level of the terrace ridge. This shall be accomplished by increasing the height of the new fill by 10 percent.

Terrace outlets: The outlet ends of all terrace channels must be protected. Where conditions permit, the outlet may be constructed so that each terrace will empty directly on well-established pasture or meadow land. Where the above conditions are not possible or practicable, terrace channels shall be protected by means of sodded channels, riprap, or other effective devices which prevent erosion. No payment will be made for terraces for which the outlets are not properly protected, except that where it is impracticable to meet this requirement due to dry weather or where the terraces were established after the normal time for establishing a vegetative cover, payment will be made where it is determined that the plan of the operator provides for establishing a vegetative cover on the outlet.

Terrace outlets must have a minimum cross section equal to or greater than the terrace channel.

For more detailed information, Oklahoma Extension Circular No. 218, Soil Erosion Control in Oklahoma, should be used.

2. Spreader dams and terraces and channel riprap:

- For constructing spreader dams—10 cents per cubic yard of material moved.
- For constructing spreader terraces— $\frac{3}{10}$ cent per linear foot.
- For installing riprap of rock to prevent erosion along the channel of a stream—50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Spreader dams and terraces may be constructed alone or in combination with each other for the diversion of surface water to prevent erosion of noncrop open pasture land. Such terraces must be built and the riprapping must be done in accordance with specifications contained in SRM-550. Such dams and

terraces must be accurately laid off and checked with a standard farm level or surveyor's instrument. Dams, with the exception of spillways, must be constructed in accordance with the specifications required under practice 3.

3. Construction of dams for reservoirs:

- (a) For the first 2,000 cubic yards of material moved for each reservoir and used in the construction of each dam—15 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) For yardage moved in excess of 2,000 cubic yards for each reservoir or dam—10 cents per cubic yard.
- (c) For all material moved in the construction of a tank of reservoir when not used in the construction of a dam—7½ cents per cubic yard.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Preliminary inspection required: The site for the reservoir or dam must be inspected. A preliminary survey must be made before construction is started if the dam (1) to be constructed will be 8 feet or more in height, or (2) if as much as 300 cubic yards or more of earth will be moved, or (3) where the surface of the ground on which the dam is to be built is extremely irregular or an existing dam is to be enlarged.

Table of Dimensions for Dams

This table shows dimensions of a standard dam which has a 3:1 upstream slope and 2:1 downstream slope:

| H | a | b | a+b=W | w | d | H-d |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Feet</i> | <i>Feet</i> | <i>Feet</i> | <i>Feet</i> | <i>Feet</i> | <i>Feet</i> | <i>Feet</i> |
| 3 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 6 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 8 | 27 | 19 | 46 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| 9 | 30 | 21 | 51 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 10 | 33 | 23 | 56 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 11 | 36 | 25 | 61 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 12 | 39 | 27 | 66 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| 13 | 42 | 29 | 71 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| 14 | 45 | 31 | 76 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 15 | 49 | 34 | 83 | 8 | 4 | 11 |
| 16 | 52 | 36 | 88 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| 17 | 55 | 38 | 93 | 8 | 4 | 13 |
| 18 | 58 | 40 | 98 | 8 | 4 | 14 |
| 19 | 61 | 42 | 103 | 8 | 5 | 14 |
| 20 | 64 | 44 | 108 | 8 | 5 | 15 |
| 21 | 68 | 47 | 115 | 10 | 5 | 16 |
| 22 | 71 | 49 | 120 | 10 | 5 | 17 |
| 23 | 74 | 51 | 125 | 10 | 5 | 18 |
| 24 | 77 | 53 | 130 | 10 | 5 | 19 |
| 25 | 80 | 55 | 135 | 10 | 5 | 20 |

H—Height of dam.

a—Width from center to upstream edge of dam at bottom.

b—Width from center to downstream edge of dam at bottom.

a+b=W—Total width of dam at bottom.

w—Width of dam on top.

d—Distance from water level to top of dam, called freeboard.

H-d—Approximate depth of water in pond above dam.

The completed dam shall not be approved unless it is considered adequate and has adequate spillway facilities.

Enlargement of existing dams: Where it is determined by the county committee that an existing reservoir does not constitute a suitable watering place for livestock, payment for enlarging the dam will be made at the same rate and under the same specifications as apply to the construction of new dams.

Before existing dams are enlarged, the top of the upstream and downstream slopes shall be plowed in order that a proper bond will be obtained between the existing dams and the new fill. The earthen fill for the dam should be spread in well-packed layers of not over 8 to 10 inches per layer. Sod should not be used in the fill. The fill must have minimum slopes of 2:1 downstream and 3:1 upstream. (See Table of Dimensions for Dams.)

Allowance for shrinkage: Allowance must be made for shrinkage at the rate of 10 percent, except that the shrinkage factor for dams constructed with bulldozers will be 15 percent and for dams constructed with drag-line equipment shrinkage will be computed at 20 percent of the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam.

Spillway construction: Wherever available, a natural sodded spillway should be used and care should be taken not to destroy the existing natural cover. The spillway must have a cross-sectional area at least equal to that of the impounded stream at highest known flood stage. Where the spillway is not protected by natural cover, artificial protection must be provided. The end of the dam must be riprapped if it forms a part of the spillway. The settled top of the dam must be at least 3 feet higher than the spillway crest. The spillway must be protected from the livestock.

Protection of face of dam: The slopes of the fill above water must be sodded or seeded to a grass mixture unless the dam is composed entirely of impervious clay or caliche. Where the proposed reservoir surface exceeds 3 acres, either the upstream face of the fill must be riprapped or the dam must have a minimum upstream slope of 4:1.

4. Concrete or rubble-masonry dams or drops—\$6.00 per cubic yard.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The construction of concrete or rubble-masonry dams will be approved only on rough or broken non-crop open pasture land for providing livestock with water or for erosion control where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no possibility of using the water stored by such dam for irrigation purposes. Dams must be constructed in accordance with the specifications contained in SRM-550.

After a dam site is definitely decided on, it is required that a profile be made and platted and benchmarks and reference points established.

Concrete drops may be constructed in locations where it is impossible to control floodwaters by any other method. Drops will be installed in series in such a manner as to reduce soil erosion to a minimum.

5. Development of natural watering places for livestock:

- (a) Where excavation is in soil or gravel—30 cents per cubic foot.
- (b) Where excavation is in rock—50 cents per cubic foot.

SPECIFICATIONS:

In developing springs or seeps by excavating, at least sufficient material must be excavated at applicable rates to amount to \$20.00. The minimum payment for the development of one spring or seep will be \$20.00 and the maximum will be \$200.00.

The springs or seeps must be walled up with concrete or masonry; the source must be protected from trampling by adequate fencing; and the water must be conveyed through a trough or a pipe not less than 1 inch in diameter to a tank of at least 20 cubic feet capacity for the purpose of providing water for livestock.

This practice is applicable only in arid or semi-arid areas and then only where it contributes to a better distribution of livestock grazing. No payment will be made under this practice for any storage for which payment is made under practice 3 or 4.

6. Drilling or digging wells:

- (a) Wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter—\$2.00 per linear foot.
- (b) Wells with casing less than 4 inches but not less than 2 inches in diameter—\$1.00 per linear foot.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Drilling or digging wells will be approved only for the purpose of obtaining a better distribution of watering places for livestock on noncrop open pasture land, thus preventing erosion caused by the trampling out of grass by livestock going long distances to water and by overcrowding at one place. Such wells must be sufficiently cased to prevent caving. The operator is required to erect or install at his expense a windmill or power pump, together with adequate pumping equipment and water tanks. Payment will not be made for a well developed at or near farm or ranch headquarters. A dry hole will not qualify for payment. An artesian well will qualify for payment at \$1.00 per linear foot if suitable stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to one or more adequate tanks or troughs.

7. Contour furrowing or chiseling noncropland—1½ cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Guide lines for this practice must be run at one-half the terrace interval, except that, with the approval of the county committee, in regions of low annual rainfall, the surveyed guide lines for contour furrows may be spaced at regular terrace intervals. Furrows shall have a minimum cross section of 32 inches and shall be not less than 4 inches deep, or, if chiseled, not less than 8 inches deep. Payment will not be made for furrows which are more than 30 feet from the guide line. If furrows are spaced less than 7 feet apart, payment for this practice must be calculated as if the furrows were spaced 7 feet apart.

8. Contour listing or pit cultivating cropland (payment will not be made for this practice when carried out as a part of practice 7 or 13):

- (a) Contour listing or pit cultivating cropland (chiseling, not on the contour, of cropland with a slope of 2 percent or less will be approved at the rate specified in this practice only in Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas Counties)—25 cents per acre.
- (b) Chiseling of cropland on the contour—45 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Contour listing, pit cultivating, or chiseling of cropland must be carried out as soon as possible after harvest, and the practice must be completed at least 30 days prior to the seeding of the land to a crop. If carried out as a part of a seeding operation, payment will not be made. Listing or pit cultivation of cropland shall be on the contour, except for pit cultivation on slopes of 2 percent or less. On slopes averaging greater than 3½ percent, contour listing must be in combination with terracing.

The contour of the land shall be determined by establishing guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1 or by following terraces. This practice must be maintained until final preparation of the land for a crop.

If contour listed, the practice must be carried out with a regular double mold-board lister, a chisel of approved design, or with an approved basin lister or other implement accomplishing similar results which dams the lister furrows at regular intervals.

The furrows must not be more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and must (a) be at least 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep; or (b) if chiseled, be at least 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep; or (c) if established with a basin lister in connection with pit cultivation, be at least 4 inches deep and the pits or basins must occupy at least 25 percent of the land.

Fireguards

9. Establishing fireguards on noncropland—5 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Fireguards must not be less than 10 feet in width and must be constructed by exposing the soil, by plowing furrows, or by other mechanical means. All vegetation in the fireguard must be destroyed. Proper arrangements must be made to prevent erosion and gullyng and the fireguard otherwise maintained throughout the year. Payment will not be made if the fireguard is used in connection with controlled burning.

Erosion Control

10. Strip cropping: (No payment will be made under this practice for any acreage which qualifies for payment under practice 8, 11, 12, or 13.)

- (a) Strip cropping on the contour—75 cents per acre.
- (b) Strip cropping not on the contour—40 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

This practice consists of establishing strips of erosion-resisting crops alternating with strips of other types of erosion-resisting crops or with erosion-permitting intertilled crops, or two of such alternating strips of crops alternating with one strip of fallow. The strips of erosion-resisting crops must occupy at least 30 percent of the area of the field, and the strips of erosion-permitting intertilled crops or fallow must be at least 10 feet and not more than 200 feet wide.

Strip cropping on the contour shall be in accordance with the contour of the land as indicated by established terraces or, if the land is not terraced, by guide lines which are established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

For the purpose of this practice, solid seedings of sorghum, small grains, Sudan grass, or Sudan grass in rows will be considered as erosion resisting in all counties. Sorghum in rows will be considered erosion resisting in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, Stephens, Jefferson, and other counties lying west thereof, providing the stalk or stubble left on the land is at least 10 inches in height. The operator's farming plan must provide that the cover of row sorghum will be left on the land until the spring of 1944.

11. Farming small grains and intertilled crops in 1943 on the contour—60 cents per acre. (No payment will be made under this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 10.)

SPECIFICATIONS:

To qualify under this practice, the cultural operations incident to preparing the seedbed and growing the crop must be carried out on the contour. Plowing, harrowing, or other practices required to prepare the seedbed must follow established terraces. If the land is not terraced, these operations must follow contour guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1. Small-grain crops or close-grown crops must be seeded with a drill on the contour. In the case of row crops, preparation, planting, and cultivation must be on the contour.

12. Seeding small-grain crops for harvest in 1943, sorghums, and Sudan grass, on the contour—25 cents per acre. (No payment will be made for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 10 or 11.)

SPECIFICATIONS:

The crop must be solid-seeded with a grain drill and must follow either terraces or guide lines established at not more than twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

13. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

This practice consists of contour listing or pit cultivating, or incorporating the stubble or trash into the surface soil, not later than June 1, 1943.

This practice applies only to acreage from which no crop is harvested in 1943. The acreage must be kept sufficiently free of vegetable cover so that available moisture is conserved. This practice will not be approved on sandy land or on any land where destruction of the vegetative cover will create an erosion hazard. Where fallow strips alternate with rows or strips of crops either in rows or solid-seeded, the actual acreage of land in the fallow strips will qualify, provided such fallow strips between rows or strips of crops are at least 10 feet and not more than 200 feet wide and that the fallow strips do not occupy more than two-thirds of the total area. The fallow strips will be measured from a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the rows or strips of the erosion-resisting crop. Fallow strips for which payment is made under this practice cannot qualify under practice 10.

14. Leaving stalks or stubbles of sorghums, broomcorn, or Sudan grass on the land as a protection against wind erosion—35 cents per acre. (Applicable in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties and counties lying west thereof.)

SPECIFICATIONS:

This practice is applicable only on farms where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that the cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1944.

The stalks or stubbles of broomcorn, Sudan grass, sweet sorghums, and Atlas sorgo must be at least 10 inches in height. In the case of grain sorghums, the entire stalk (excluding heads) must be left on the land.

Green Manure and Cover Crops

15. Growing cover or green manure crops:

- (a) Summer nonlegumes—\$1.25 per acre.
- (b) Vetch, bur-clover, and Austrian winter peas—\$1.50 per acre.
- (c) Summer legumes, fall-seeded small grains (except wheat), and clovers (except bur-clover)—\$2.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The entire growth must be plowed under or left on the land. Any crop pastured during the growing season so that normal growth does not occur will not qualify under this practice. Payment will not be made for native vegetation or a second growth where a crop has been harvested.

A good stand and a good growth must be obtained. A good growth is defined as sufficient growth to justify harvesting the crop for hay.

Green manure or cover crops shall not include wheat, grain sorghums, peanuts, or crops for which credit is given in 1943 under any other practice, or soybeans from which seed is harvested by mechanical means.

Where sorghums or Sudan grass are established in connection with the seeding of native perennial grasses, the crop must be close-grown or in rows not more than 16 inches apart, and the operator's farming plan must provide that such cover is to be left on the land until the spring of 1944.

Some of the crops which may qualify under (a) are sweet sorghums, Atlas sorgo, Sudan grass, millet, and spring oats.

Some of the crops which may qualify under (c) are lespedeza artificially seeded in 1943, cowpeas, mung beans, soybeans (except where the seed is harvested by mechanical means), and nonleguminous crops seeded in the fall of 1942.

16. Establishing a stand and growth of specified legumes—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Rate of seeding: Bur-clover or Korean lespedeza to qualify for payment must be seeded on permanent pastures consisting of perennial grasses and legumes. These legumes should be seeded at not less than the following rates per acre:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bur-clover—15 pounds (in the bur) | White Dutch clover—3 pounds |
| Black medic clover—10 pounds | Korean lespedeza—15 pounds |

If these legumes are seeded as a mixture, the seeding rate of each legume in the mixture should be that amount which is obtained by dividing the seeding rate for each legume when seeded alone by the total number of legumes in the mixture. At least a 75-percent stand of these clovers must be obtained.

Seedbed preparation: Where seedbed preparation is required, it should be prepared well in advance of the date of seeding. For the purpose of this practice, seedings of black medic should be made on a seedbed which has been prepared by plowing and harrowing or double disking the land. Plowing or disking the land prior to seeding is not necessary in the case of white Dutch clover.

Superphosphate or lime, or both, should be applied to seedings of these legumes where needed. Inoculation of the seed is required for all of these legumes, except lespedeza.

Seeding dates: Bur-clover should be seeded in September, October, or November. Black medic and white Dutch clover should be seeded either in September or October. Lespedeza should be seeded from the middle of March to the middle of May.

Method of seeding: Black medic, white Dutch clover, and lespedeza may be drilled or seeded broadcast.

17. Establishing a satisfactory cover of annual ryegrass—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

There must be at least a 75-percent coverage of the land. Seeding should usually be made at about 25 pounds per acre from early September to the middle of November.

18. Establishing a growth of winter legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

A full stand of winter legumes should be obtained. A full stand is defined as a sufficient number of plants which, when they reach maturity, will provide a solid cover on the land. Where a full stand is not secured and seed has been planted at not less than the rates indicated in this practice, payment at \$1.50 per acre may be made, provided that the operator furnishes the county committee satisfactory evidence that seedings were made at the recommended rate and that they were planted in accordance with good farming methods.

Rates of seeding: The following suggested rates of seeding should, under ordinary conditions, provide a sufficient number of plants to be considered as a full stand:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hairy vetch—15 pounds | Bur-clover (hulled)—20 pounds |
| Austrian winter peas—20 pounds | Bur-clover (in burs)—60 pounds |

Seedbed preparation: Winter legumes may be seeded either on a seedbed which has been prepared well in advance of the seeding date, or on land on which crops were grown during the 1943 crop year. Cotton and peanut middles provide an excellent seedbed.

Superphosphate or lime should be applied at or prior to the time seedings are made if there is a deficiency of these materials.

Seeding: Winter legumes should be seeded before the middle of November. Inoculation of the seed is required in all cases. Seed may be either drilled or broadcast.

Pasture Improvement

19. Establishing a permanent pasture—\$4.00 per acre. (Payment will not be made for this practice on depleted pasture or noncrop for pasture land.)

SPECIFICATIONS:

Rate of seeding or sodding:

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Side-oats grama----- | 20 pounds of seed per acre. |
| Blue or hairy grama.. | 10 pounds of seed per acre. |
| Big or little bluestem.. | 12 pounds of seed per acre. |
| Indian or switch grass | 15 pounds of seed per acre. |
| Bermuda grass----- | 8 pounds of seed per acre. |
| Bermuda grass----- | At least one sprig or sod piece for each 16 square feet. |
| Buffalo grass----- | At least one sod piece for each 20 square feet. |

This practice does not provide for payment for sodding pasture grasses other than Bermuda and Buffalo. There must be a survival of at least 75 percent of the sodded pieces.

The above grasses may be planted alone or in mixtures. If two or more of these grasses are seeded as a mixture, the seeding rate of each grass in the mixture should be that amount which is obtained by dividing the seeding rate for each grass when seeded alone by the total number of grasses in the mixture. Red-top grass may be substituted at the rate of 5 pounds per acre for not more than 50 percent by weight in any mixture.

Seedbed preparation: Seeding of grasses in western Oklahoma should be on land that has a covering. A desirable cover crop is a good stand of Sudan grass or sorghums that have been mowed and left on the land, with stubble around 10 inches in height on which no seed has been produced. Payment may be made for this cover crop, if it meets the specifications, under practice 15.

In the central and eastern areas of the State, a well-prepared seedbed should be established either by plowing or disking the land and allowing it to pack prior to seeding. The land should be firm with sufficient moisture for germination and growth of the grass seedlings. Low wet land should be drained.

Where land is deficient in limestone or superphosphate, the material should be applied prior to seeding.

Soddings under this practice should be made on a seedbed which has been prepared either by plowing the land and allowing it to pack for several months or by constructing contour furrows into which the sod pieces will be dropped. These furrows should be deep enough and wide enough for good lodging of the sod and for adequate covering.

Gullyng must be prevented or controlled by terracing or contour furrowing.

Seeding of grasses should be done during March or early April. Grass seed may be drilled, broadcast and harrowed, or mixed with manure and spot dropped. Land seeded to Bermuda should be rolled after seeding.

Sod pieces may be broadcast and the land disked or plowed to properly cover the sod pieces. Where full seedings of legumes are made in accordance with the specifications for practice 16 on the area sodded, payment may be made as provided for in that practice.

20. Artificial reseeding of depleted noncrop open pasture land—
15 cents per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Good seed of adapted varieties of pasture or range grasses, legumes, or forage shrubs must be used and the land properly prepared prior to seeding by mowing, contour listing, or such other methods as are approved by the county committee as being good practices for such land.

Some of the grasses which will qualify for payment are bluestem, grama, and Bermuda.

Acceptable proof must be submitted to the county committee regarding performance under this practice.

21. **Renovation of noncrop open pastures**—(Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice.)

Control of shrubs and cactus:

- (a) **Heavy** infestation—\$2.00 per acre.
- (b) **Medium** infestation—\$1.50 per acre.
- (c) **Light** infestation—\$1.00 per acre.

Determination of degree of infestation: The degree of infestation shall be determined by the relative area of the land which is occupied by the destructive plants. Where infestation is less than the minimum percent specified for each of the above practices, coverages will be calculated by counting two or more acres as one, but not to exceed four acres as one, according to the relative facts found by the range inspector and approved by the county committee.

Heavy infestation means in the case of pricklypear and cactus any infestation above 20 percent; and in the case of mesquite, noxious underbrush, shrubs, and bushes any infestation above 40 percent.

Medium infestation means in the case of pricklypear and cactus any infestation amounting to less than 20 percent but more than 7 percent; and in the case of mesquite, noxious underbrush, shrubs, and bushes any infestation less than 40 percent but greater than 20 percent.

Light infestation means in the case of pricklypear and cactus any infestation amounting to 7 percent or less but not less than 2 percent; in the case of sagebrush any infestation of more than 5 percent; and in the case of mesquite, noxious underbrush, shrubs, and bushes any infestation amounting to 20 percent or less but not less than 5 percent.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Mowing must be done during the months of June, July, and August. Grazing should be withheld in accordance with practice 23 from the area on which destructive plants are removed, except where weeds are destroyed by mowing. If the infested area is sandy, mowing of destructive plants other than weeds should occur on the lower areas and the growth on the higher areas should be permitted to remain for protection until a sufficient cover has been established on the mowed areas.

If the county committee determines that the control of destructive plants as provided for under this practice will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, artificial reseeding or sodding shall also be required in accordance with the specifications for practice 18 where the soil and climatic conditions permit.

22. **Mowing permanent pastures and noncrop open pasture land to control noxious weeds and shrubs:**

- (a) One mowing—25 cents per acre.
- (b) Two or more mowings—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The mowing must control weeds and shrubs. Mowing of land infested with sagebrush, where the infestation is 5 percent or less, will qualify for payment under this practice. Bushes and shrubs too large to mow should be grubbed. Growth mowed cannot be used for hay nor sold for any purpose.

23. **Natural reseeding (restoration) of noncrop open pasture land by nongrazing (deferred grazing):**

- (a) Farms containing 1,920 acres or less of noncrop open pasture—15 cents per acre, not to exceed 40 percent of item (2) (b) of the production practice allowance.
- (b) Farms or ranches containing more than 1,920 acres of noncrop open pasture—40 percent of item (2) (b) of the production practice allowance for deferring 25 percent of the noncrop

open pasture land in the unit. If grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent, a proportionate payment will be made.

SPECIFICATIONS:

This practice will be approved only for bona fide livestock operators, provided that the operator submits in writing to the county committee in advance the designation of the nongrazing area. The deferred area must be kept free of livestock during the normal pasture season and must be mowed at least once during the nongrazing period, unless the topography is such as to make mowing impossible. Growth mowed cannot be used for hay nor sold for any purpose. Infestation of pricklypear, shrubs, underbrush, and bushes must be controlled. Prairie dogs, if present, must be eradicated. The remaining pasture land must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage tree growth or watershed.

Nongrazing period: The nongrazing period shall be from the start of the growth of the grass in the spring until seeds have matured. In all cases this period shall be not less than the following inclusive dates:

May 1, 1943 to September 30, 1943—Harmon, Greer, Kiowa, Caddo, Canadian, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Haskell, and LeFlore Counties and all counties south thereof.
May 15, 1943 to October 15, 1943—All other counties.

Application of Materials

24. Application of phosphate:

- (a) Superphosphate—5 cents per pound of available phosphate (P_2O_5). Available phosphate shall be determined by multiplying the total number of pounds applied by the percent of the material which is guaranteed to be available.
- (b) Raw rock phosphate containing not less than 28 percent total phosphorus pentoxide.—\$11.00 per ton. The rock phosphate must be ground fine enough for 80 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The materials must be evenly distributed. The application must be to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, permanent pastures, winter legumes, lespedeza, annual ryegrass, or broadcast cowpeas grown alone. Winter legumes sown in row-crop middles are considered as being grown alone. In the case of lespedeza, sweetclover, or hairy vetch seeded alone, Austrian winter peas, bur-clover, alfalfa, or annual ryegrass, application must be made at or before the time of seeding. The material may be used with hairy vetch seeded with small grains (except wheat) where there is not less than a minimum seeding of vetch.

Application may be made to volunteer lespedeza between February 1 and June 1, 1943. In the case of lespedeza seeded with small grains for harvest for grain, the material must not be applied before the grain crop is harvested nor after July 15.

25. Application of calcareous or dolomitic agricultural limestone:

- (a) Kay, Noble, Payne, Creek, Okmulgee, Muskogee, and Sequoyah Counties and counties lying north thereof—\$2.60 per ton.
- (b) All other counties—\$3.35 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The above rates were established on the basis of the following requirements:

Calcium carbonate equivalent—85 percent.

Fineness—95 percent or more must be sufficiently fine to pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent or more must be sufficiently fine to pass through a 60-mesh sieve.

Limestone of the grades listed below is considered equivalent to one ton of ground limestone:

| Minimum percent of material which will pass through a 60-mesh sieve. | Total weight to equal 1 ton of above material, 85 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. |
|--|---|
| <i>Percent</i> | <i>Pounds</i> |
| 40 or more | 2, 000 |
| 30 to 39. 9 | 2, 500 |
| 20 to 29. 9 | 3, 000 |

Where materials of less than 85 percent calcium carbonate equivalent content are used, sufficient additional quantities shall be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent in that amount.

Production Practices

26. Producing, harvesting, and storing seed of specified legumes and grasses (the maximum payment which may be made to the farm under this practice shall not exceed \$15.00) :

- (a) Grasses and yellow hop clover—4 cents per pound.
- (b) Korean lespedeza—1 cent per pound.
- (c) Other legumes—2 cents per pound.

SPECIFICATIONS :

Grass seed which will qualify for payment under (a) includes only side-oats grama, blue grama, big bluestem, little bluestem, and ryegrass.

Legume seed for which payment will be made under (c) shall include only sweetclover, hairy vetch, Austrian winter peas, and bur-clover.

Any of the seed listed in this practice to qualify for payment must equal or exceed the following purity requirements:

All legumes and ryegrass—90 percent.

Grama and bluestem grasses—18 percent.

If two or more kinds of these seed are harvested as a mixture, the minimum total (percent) purity shall be proportionate to the percent which they represent in the mixture times the minimum purity requirement of each kind.

The county committee shall establish to its satisfaction that the seed was actually harvested by the producer. The producer must file with the county committee an analysis of each lot of seed harvested for which payment is requested.

27. Growing a home garden—\$3.00. (Payment will not be made to a landlord tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.)

SPECIFICATIONS :

A home garden must not be in more than two plots and must not be used for any other purpose during the year. Vegetables grown for home use, either for consumption fresh during the growing season or for canning, drying, or storing, will qualify.

The home garden must be established on the basis of approved methods of cultivation and tillage.

The home garden for the purpose of this practice must not be less than one-half acre.

The garden must consist of at least ten different kinds of vegetables. Each kind of vegetable should be planted in sufficient quantity to supply the farm family with a well-balanced vegetable diet.

E. Conservation materials and services.—Realizing the importance of certain materials and services in conserving and improving the soil, the AAA will furnish Oklahoma farmers such items as winter legume seed, limestone, superphosphate, services for destruction of pricklypear, cactus, and noxious underbrush, services for construction of terraces and earthen dams, and other materials or services when the need arises and it is found practicable to do so. These materials and services are made available as a further assistance and encouragement in carrying out much needed production practices. Such materials and services which are available will be furnished upon written request, and the cost will be deducted from the payment earned by the farmer on the same or any other farm in the county. If it is later found that the payment earned by the farmer is less than the cost of the material or service furnished, the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

If a farmer uses any of these materials in a manner which is not in accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, such as using superphosphate under cotton or corn, or selling the material, the cost will be twice the amount it would have been if the material had been properly used.

Section 2. WAR CROPS AND WAR CROP GOALS

A. War crops.—The following crops have been designated as war crops in the Southern Region:

| | |
|---|--|
| Soybeans for beans | Carrots for processing |
| Peanuts (for all purposes) | Beets for processing |
| Flax for seed or fiber | Cabbage for processing |
| Irish potatoes (except those grown in home gardens) | Lima beans for processing |
| American-Egyptian cotton | Castor-beans |
| Hemp for seed or fiber | Grain sorghums |
| Dry edible beans | Sweetpotatoes (except those grown in home gardens) |
| Tomatoes for processing | Hay and pasture (Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward Counties) |
| Peas for processing | |
| Snap beans for processing | |
| Sweet corn for processing | |

B. War crop goals.—Farm war crop goals shall be determined by the county committee, with the assistance of community committee-men, by distributing the county goal in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA on the basis of adaptability of the soil, availability of cropland, equipment, labor, the acreage and production of each war crop on the farm in recent years, and other related factors. The sum of the farm goals for each war crop shall not be less than the county goal for the crop.

Section 3. PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT

A. Production adjustment allowance.—The farm production adjustment allowance shall be the sum of the following:

(1) **Cotton.**—1.1 cents for each pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton allotment.

(2) **Wheat.**—9.2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment.

B. Deduction for underplanting war crops.—A deduction of \$15 per acre will be made for each acre by which the acreage planted to designated war crops is less than 90 percent of the farm war crop goal. This deduction will not be made if the county committee determines that failure to plant 90 percent of the farm war crop goal is due to flood or drought.

C. Deductions for overplanting special crops.—A deduction at ten times the payment rate will be made for each acre of cotton (except when knowingly overplanted) in excess of the allotment. This deduction shall be made only from the production adjustment allowance after deductions are made under paragraph B above.

D. Division of payment.—The net production adjustment payment shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1943 or, if the farm comprises two or more separately owned tracts of land, in the proportion which the county committee determines fairly reflects each person's contribution to performance with respect to the crop. If an allotment crop is not grown on the farm in 1943 or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced because of uncontrollable natural causes the net payment computed for that crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire acreage in the allotment for the crop had been planted and harvested in 1943. In cases where landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers have lost, after planting but prior to harvest, their interests in any crop for which an allotment is determined by reason of the acquisition of title to or lease of the farm for use in connection with the war effort, the net payment (excluding any compensation for the loss of payment) computed with respect to that crop shall be divided among them in the same proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds of the crop except for such acquisition of title or lease.

E. Proration of net deductions.—Any net deduction for a person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net production adjustment payment. No production adjustment payment will be made for a farm if the deductions equal or exceed the production adjustment payment. Any deduction in excess of the production adjustment payment will be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deduction. Any such net deduction will be made from the person's share of the production adjustment payment for any other farm in the State.

F. Miscellaneous deductions.—The following deductions shall be regarded as personal deductions and shall be made from any payment with respect to the same or any other farm determined for the person responsible therefor. These deductions shall be made after payments have been increased in accordance with the provisions of paragraph C of section 6 and after deductions for county association expenses as provided in paragraph B of section 6.

(1) **Failure to prevent wind or water erosion.**—There shall be a deduction of \$1.00 for each acre of land in Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward Counties subject to serious wind or water erosion hazards with respect to which there are not adopted in 1943 methods recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee for the prevention of wind or water erosion, or both.

(2) **Breaking out native sod.**—There shall be a deduction of \$3.00 for each acre of native sod or any other land on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established which is broken out during the period December 1, 1942 to November 30, 1943, inclusive, unless the acreage is broken out with the approval of the county committee for the planting of forest trees or the county committee determines in accordance with the standards established by the State committee with approval of the AAA that the land broken out is suited to the continuing production of cultivated crops and will not become a wind erosion hazard to the community. (Applicable only in Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward Counties.)

Section 4. FULL PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS MADE ONLY ON OPERATED FARMS

A farm must be operated during the 1943 program year in order to earn the entire production adjustment allowance. A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the three requirements set out below is met:

- (1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:
 - (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1943;
 - (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1943;
 - (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1942 or seeded in 1943 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1943);
 - (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1943 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1943);
 - (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1942 or the spring of 1943 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop;
 - (f) Improved pastures consisting of legumes or a perennial grass on cropland; and
 - (g) Summer fallow in 1943;

—or—
- (2) The sum of the acreages of special crops and war crops on the farm equals or exceeds 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments established for the farm;

—or—
- (3) In areas of low rainfall if drought conditions cover a substantial area and it would not be a good farming practice to attempt to grow crops, farms may be considered to be operated where the above requirements have not been met if so recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

For a farm that is not operated, the part of the production adjustment allowance for a special crop will be computed on the smaller of (1) the acreage allotment for the crop, or (2) 125 percent of the acreage planted to the crop.

Section 5. ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND ACREAGE PLANTED TO SPECIAL CROPS

A. Allotments and normal yields.—Farm acreage allotments and normal yields for cotton and wheat will be established in accordance with the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin.

B. Definition of acreage planted to special crops.—

(a) **Acreage planted to cotton** means all land seeded to cotton, except that the acreage planted to cotton on any farm shall not exceed the largest of (i) the cotton allotment, (ii) the acreage of cotton on the farm when performance is determined, or (iii) the acreage of cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed; provided that any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length will not be considered as planted to cotton. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

(b) **Acreage planted to wheat** means (i) Any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when such crop is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat;

(ii) Any acreage of volunteer wheat which reaches maturity; and

(iii) Any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat designated under item (i) above on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat reaches maturity; provided that all or any part of any wheat acreage destroyed by causes beyond the control of the operator may be replaced with an equal acreage of wheat seeded after such destruction or by an equal acreage of volunteer wheat, and the acreage so replaced shall not be regarded as acreage planted to wheat.

C. Strip cropping, interplanting, and double cropping.—(1) Two or more consecutive rows of a crop alternating with another crop or land use shall be considered a strip.

(2) If cotton and another crop or land use occupy the land at the same time and the cotton is grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(3) A war crop which is interplanted in the same row with another crop (other than a war crop) shall be considered as occupying that part of the land as determined by instructions issued by the State committee, but in no case over 50 percent of the acreage.

(4) A war crop which is grown in alternate rows with another crop or land use shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(5) If a strip of war crop alternates with another crop or land use (other than a war crop), only that part of the land actually occupied by the war crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(6) If a war crop is grown in alternate rows with another war crop or is interplanted in the same row with another war crop, each such crop shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(7) If a crop (except as provided for in the items above) is grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, with another crop or land use, only that part of the land actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(8) If a crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(9) If two or more crops are grown on the same land and the growing season overlaps for only a relatively short period for the two crops, each shall be considered as having occupied the entire acreage.

(10) Summer legumes that would otherwise qualify for a produc-

tion practice payment interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a production practice payment.

Section 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. \$10,000 payment limitation.—Payments will be limited to \$10,000 by States for individuals, partnerships, or estates, and to \$10,000 for the United States for other persons, prior to deduction for association expenses.

B. Association expense deduction.—Pro rata deductions from payments will be made for association expenses.

C. Increase in small payments.—The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided for assignments, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1943 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1943. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless the assignment is entitled to priority under instructions issued by the AAA.

Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled, nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of the assignment.

F. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting his right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

G. Change in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1943 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments

for special crops to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1943 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1942 program, payments to the landlord or operator for special crops under the 1943 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 had been continued in 1943, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves the change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1943 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1940 to 1942 and the reduction would increase the payments for special crops that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under the last two preceding paragraphs is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1943 program.

H. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be computed for any person under the 1943 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1943 or previous agricultural conservation programs; if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or, if with respect to grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1943 program and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following cases:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed rent tenant, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary thereto, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or

sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or shares of production practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails to file or knowingly falsifies any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1943-44 marketing year.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above, the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deductions computed for the business enterprise, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm operated by him as an individual.

(8) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in a position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise, substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The portion of the production adjustment payment for the business enterprise which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in the enterprise.

(9) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be made from the person's production adjustment payment for the overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

(10) **Practice:** A person rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farms operated by him.

(11) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm in which he admits having an interest.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The entire payment for the tenant with respect to the farm and the entire payment for the landlord or operator with respect to all of his farms under the program involved; provided, however, that where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment so computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and the deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

No payment will be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by

failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1943 program year to other land in the community in which such farm is located.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person who qualifies in the 1943 program as a landlord, operator, tenant, or sharecropper with respect to the farm and for whom a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed, provided the land in the farm is covered by a properly executed work sheet filed in the county office under a previous agricultural conservation program or not later than June 30, 1943.

If a person makes application for payment or is furnished conservation materials or services in lieu of payment with respect to a farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, he must make application for payment with respect to all such farms.

J. Authority, availability of funds, and applicability.—(1) **Authority.**—The 1943 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and Public, No. 320, 74th Congress.

(2) **Availability of funds.**—The amount of payment to be made under the 1943 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

The funds to be provided for the 1943 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after June 30, 1945.

(3) **Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1943 program contained herein are not applicable to (a) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States, and (b) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Such lands include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partially owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The 1943 program is also applicable to any land which, although owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such lands shall include that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency which the AAA finds complies with all the provisions of the preceding sentence. The 1943 program will also be applicable to any cropland farmed by private persons which is

owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, if the Congress so provides.

Indian lands are within the scope of the program except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior as giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

K. Miscellaneous.—(1) Erroneous notice of acreage allotment.—In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified of an allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find, if the notice was in writing, or the county and State committees, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, find, if the notice was not in writing, that the producer, acting in good faith upon the information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

(2) Excess cotton acreage.—Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted on his farm, in 1943 on acreage in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm for 1943 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever, on that farm or any other farm, under the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program. No person shall be deemed to have knowingly overplanted cotton on his farm if the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1943 does not exceed the farm cotton acreage allotment by more than the larger of 3 acres or 3 percent of the farm cotton acreage allotment. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 exceeds the farm cotton allotment by more than the amount specified in the last preceding sentence shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such cotton allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless he establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1943.

(3) Errors in measurement.—Where a farmer relied solely upon the measured acreage furnished to him in writing by the county committee in planning his 1943 farming operations or in adjusting his 1943 crop acreages, such measured acreage may be used in determining compliance with the provisions of the 1943 program even though it subsequently proves to be incorrect.

(4) Correction of errors.—Notwithstanding any other provision, where the AAA finds that an error in a county or State office resulted

in an allotment or yield for a farm which is substantially less than that which would otherwise have been determined, the correction of such allotment or yield may be authorized without requiring a redetermination of other farm allotments or yields in the county, unless such error has resulted in farm allotments or yields for other farms in the county which are substantially higher than they otherwise would have been.

L. Definitions.—(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1942 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(3) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(4) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land.

(5) **Operator** means the person who is in charge of the supervision and conduct of the farming operations on the land.

(6) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(7) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (whether or not he rents such land or part thereof to another person).

(8) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(9) **Noncrop open pasture land** means (a) pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland or (b) land which produces forage grazed by range livestock without cultivation or general irrigation, in which an operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof.

(10) **Special crop** means cotton or wheat.

M. Land to be covered by a work sheet.—The land to be covered by a single work sheet is the land which meets the definition of the term "farm." Performance under the program must be determined

for the land in a farm. All adjacent or nearby land (including woodland) owned by one person and operated by one person in 1943 must be covered by the same work sheet, irrespective of whether it is worked with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably. Also, all land which is adjacent or nearby and which is operated by one person in 1943, regardless of whether the land is owned by one or more persons, must be covered by one work sheet, except (1) that land which is separately owned and which is farmed as a distinct unit separate from any other land with respect to rotation of crops or with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land, and (2) field-rented tracts which are included with adjoining land under the same ownership. Adjacent or nearby land (other than field-rented tracts) which is operated by one person in 1943 with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably shall be presumed to be operated as a single unit with respect to rotation of crops, if the county committee finds that the 1943 operator has control of the land under leases or operating agreements of more than one year's duration or the committee has reason to expect, from the past practice of the operator and owners involved, that the operator will again have the land under his control in the succeeding year, unless it is determined from county office records, or conclusive proof is submitted to the committee, that distinct and separate crop rotation systems are maintained. All land operated in 1943 by one person with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably substantially throughout the main portions of the year, when the breaking of land and cultivation of crops are in progress, shall be considered nearby. All land operated from one headquarters shall be presumed to be operated with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. All land operated by members of the same household shall be deemed to be operated by them as a single operation, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If a landlord operates any part of the farm on which he resides, he shall be presumed to operate all adjacent land which is owned by him, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If land under one ownership is worked by two or more persons and all of the land worked by one or more of them is not contiguous but is scattered over the farm, or distinct farming units are not set up, all such adjacent land under the same ownership shall be covered by one work sheet.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION

SOUTH CAROLINA HANDBOOK
1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Program effective from December 1, 1942
through November 30, 1943

SOUTH CAROLINA
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

PAUL SANDERS, *Chairman*, Colleton County
MARVIN W. ADAMS, *Member*, Marlboro County
FRANK E. COPE, *Member*, Orangeburg County
LAURIE M. LAWSON, *Member*, Darlington County
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SOUTH CAROLINA HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

A. Production practice allowance.—The production practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out production practices on the farm.

The production practice allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

- (1) 50 cents per acre of cropland on the farm.
- (2) \$1.50 per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1942 where the acreage was 3 acres or more.
- (3) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1942.

For any farm with respect to which the sum of the production adjustment allowance and the production practice allowance is less than \$20, the production practice allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

B. Division of practice payments.—The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out production practices on the farm during the 1943 program year, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out the practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, and material contributed by each person toward carrying out each production practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that any terrace constructed, water development established, forest trees planted, or pasture established, under any previous agricultural conservation program, is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices; that any seeding of perennial legumes or grasses is destroyed contrary to good farming practices; or that the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under any previous program is destroyed during the 1943 program year contrary to good farming practices, a deduction shall be made equal to the payment that would be made under the 1943 program for a similar amount of

such practice. This is a personal deduction and shall be made from any payment due the person responsible therefor with respect to the same or any other farm.

D. Production practices.—The production practices are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year December 1, 1942 through November 30, 1943. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seed, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If some of the cost but less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

1. Producing designated foods by a landlord, tenant, or share-cropper family on a farm—\$5.00.

SPECIFICATIONS :

Not less than one-half acre of land shall be devoted by a producer to the production of food crops for consumption on the farm. This practice shall consist of producing at least four of the following, one of which must be the home vegetable garden :

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) Two-tenths acre of vegetable garden (required) | (e) Irish potatoes |
| (b) Sweetpotatoes | (f) Peanuts |
| (c) Cowpeas | (g) Rice |
| (d) Sugarcane or sorghum for syrup | (h) Cultivated berries or melons |

The garden area must be devoted to vegetables throughout the year. At least six different vegetables (excluding sweet and Irish potatoes) must be grown and must include a minimum of one fall and winter vegetable and five spring and summer vegetables. Suggested vegetables include turnips, mustard, collards, cabbage, okra, tomatoes, onions, squash, bush or pole beans, and lima beans. In order for any crop under (b) through (h) above to qualify, at least one-tenth acre must be devoted to it. The soil must be properly prepared, fertilized, and an adequate amount of seed or plants used. The garden and food crops must be cared for in a workmanlike manner, and reasonable efforts must be made to control insects. The garden and food crops must be protected from damage by livestock. Where desirable, two or more gardens or food crops may be combined, provided the above specifications are met.

2. Producing, harvesting, and storing legume seed :

- (a) Cowpeas, crimson clover, and vetches—1 cent per pound for threshed or cleaned seed (or the equivalent).

- (b) *Crotalaria* and lespedeza— $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for threshed or cleaned seed (or the equivalent).

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment under this practice shall be limited to 20 percent of the soil-building allowance for the farm. The seed shall be sound, of good quality, and must be harvested and cared for in accordance with good farming practices. Performance under this practice will be determined on the basis of seed harvested.

3. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent)—\$2.50 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The rate of payment is based on ground limestone with 88 percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If limestone of lower grade is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 4,000 pounds of unprocessed marl limestone
- 1,200 pounds of burned limestone
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells

The above materials must be of sufficient fineness so that 98 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

4. Application of the following materials to or in connection with a full seeding of (1) perennial or biennial legumes; (2) winter legumes; (3) broadcast summer legumes, excluding soybeans harvested by mechanical means and all peanuts; (4) winter legumes seeded with fall-sown small grain; (5) lespedeza sown on grain, provided the materials are applied at the time of sowing the lespedeza; (6) permanent pasture; and (7) gardens for home use:

- (a) Available phosphate (P_2O_5)— $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.
- (b) Basic slag—\$10.00 per ton.
- (c) Available potash (K_2O)—4 cents per pound.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The material must be evenly distributed and may be applied only to the eligible crops grown alone or in mixtures consisting solely of eligible crops, or a mixture of winter legumes and fall-sown small grains which contains at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as grown alone. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, and *crotalaria*, application must be made at or before the time of seeding. The material may be applied to volunteer lespedeza or *crotalaria* between February 1 and July 1, 1943.

5. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—75 cents per 100 linear feet of terrace.¹

SPECIFICATIONS:

The terrace system, consisting of terraces and outlets, must be planned to provide for the disposal of run-off water without causing erosion. In general, terraces will drain from the existing divides to the natural drainageways and will be as short as is practicable.

¹The rate of payment for terraces constructed as a conservation service where the contract provides for a completed terrace shall be the contract price, but not to exceed 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

(a) Terraces will be constructed with variable grades as follows:

| Fall in terraces in inches for each 100 feet | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Maximum terrace lengths | Outlet end | Intermediate stations | Beginning end |
| <i>Feet</i> | <i>Inches</i> | <i>Inches</i> | <i>Inches</i> |
| 300 | 5 | ----- | 5 |
| 600 | 5 | ----- | 4 |
| 900 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 1, 200 | 5 | 4—3 | 2 |

A maximum length of 1200 feet will be allowed for draining terraces in one direction. Grade changes in the terrace channel will be governed by:

(1) Changes in land slope which cause sharp bends in the terraces.

(2) Field depressions causing heavy concentration of water into terrace at the point of crossing.

(3) Erosion conditions.

On soils having a sandy subsoil, the outlet and beginning grade should be reduced 1 inch, with a corresponding reduction for intermediate stations.

(b) The vertical distance or drop between terraces shall be determined by the slope of the land as given in the following table:

| Average slope of land in feet per 100 feet | Vertical distance or drop between terraces | Approximate horizontal distances between terraces |
|--|--|---|
| 2 feet----- | 2 feet 0 inches----- | 100 feet. |
| 3 feet----- | 2 feet 6 inches----- | 83 feet. |
| 4 feet----- | 3 feet 0 inches----- | 75 feet. |
| 5 feet----- | 3 feet 6 inches----- | 70 feet. |
| 6 feet----- | 4 feet 0 inches----- | 67 feet. |
| 7 feet----- | 4 feet 4 inches----- | 62 feet. |
| 8 feet----- | 4 feet 8 inches----- | 58 feet. |
| 9 feet----- | 5 feet 0 inches----- | 55 feet. |
| 10 feet----- | 5 feet 4 inches----- | 53 feet. |
| 12 feet----- | 6 feet 0 inches----- | 50 feet. |

(c) The cross section (height and width) of terraces shall equal or exceed the specifications as given below:

| Slope of land in feet per 100 feet | Minimum height of terrace ridge above channel bottom | Minimum width from low point in terrace channel to center top of terrace |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 0 to 4 feet----- | 12 inches (settled)----- | 7 feet. |
| 5 to 8 feet----- | 13 inches (settled)----- | 6 feet. |
| 9 to 12 feet----- | 15 inches (settled)----- | 5 feet. |

(d) The terrace outlet is the point where the run-off water from the terrace is discharged. Controlled outlets are an essential part of a terrace system and must be protected to prevent "cutting back." The area beyond the individual terrace outlets should be adequately wooded, sodded, or protected with other suitable cover. When natural protection is not available, protection must be provided. To prevent washing, it is desirable to establish vegetation in all unprotected waterways before terraces are constructed.

6. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu or perennial lespedeza—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Kudzu must be planted on land well prepared in a manner similar to preparation for the planting of corn. A minimum survival of 350 plants per acre at the time of checking performance must be obtained. Perennial lespedeza must produce a growth equivalent to three-fourths ton of air-dry hay per acre.

Suggested cultivation practices to obtain growth to qualify.—Plant kudzu crowns while dormant in rows 25 feet apart and 3½ feet between crowns. A heavy application of phosphate fertilizer (equivalent to 200 pounds of superphosphate) plus 400 pounds of fertilizer containing additional phosphorus, nitrogen, and potash, together with 1 ton of stable manure per acre, is suggested for application in the row so that a large growth will be obtained the first year. Kudzu should be clean cultivated during the first and second growing season or a row crop may be planted between the kudzu rows.

Where perennial lespedeza is planted the land should be thoroughly prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. The rate of seeding should be sufficient to give a thick, heavy stand of plants. A suggested seeding is 30 pounds of scarified seed or 50 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. Seeding should be done prior to June 1, 1943. On land where there are indications of lack of fertility, especially phosphate or lime, sufficient plant food in some form, either commercial fertilizer or manure, should be supplied to eliminate fertility deficiencies.

Any superphosphate, basic slag, or limestone applied under this practice in accordance with the provisions of practices 3 and 4 will qualify for payment.

The permanent vegetative cover of kudzu or perennial lespedeza may be established on cropland or noncropland in critical erosion areas or may be established in connection with a planned water disposal system. Kudzu may be established and used as a source of kudzu crowns.

7. Construction and stabilization of standard drainage and lateral ditches for the drainage of agricultural land—10 cents per cubic yard of material moved.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Before beginning construction of drainage ditches, the owner or operator of a farm on which this practice is to be carried out for payment must secure prior written approval of the county committee. The system must be planned and laid out according to instructions furnished by the county committee.

Payment will not be made with respect to the construction of any ditch unless the depth and cross-section area are such as to provide adequate drainage of the area involved; unless the ditch bank slopes are adequately stabilized; unless provisions are made for the entrance of water by means of approved surface or sub-surface inlets into the ditch; and unless a free outlet for the ditch is available. No payment will be made for constructing that portion of any ditch which is bordered on both sides by waste or noncropland. No payment will be made for any ditch the cost of which, other than technical assistance, is borne in whole or in part by any Federal, State, or county agency.

8. Green manure and cover crops left on the land or turned under—\$2.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Payment will be made under this practice for the following crops:

- (a) Vetches
- (b) Clovers
- (c) Austrian winter peas
- (d) Other winter legumes
- (e) Fall-sown small grain seeded not later than December 31, 1942, and turned under prior to maturity
- (f) Mixtures of above crops
- (g) Solid-seeded summer legumes, excluding annual and perennial lespedeza, soybeans harvested mechanically, and kudzu. Summer legumes interplanted with row crops will not qualify under this practice.

A sufficient stand and growth must be obtained to be equivalent to approximately two-thirds ton of air-dry hay. Seed of summer legumes, other than soy-

beans harvested by mechanical means, may be harvested, provided all stalks and leaves are left on the land or turned under.

9. Establishing permanent pasture by sodding and seeding—\$5.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

The acreage which is to be established in permanent pasture must be sufficiently cleared of bushes, trees, and stumps so that the pasture can be properly mowed. The topsoil must be stirred by plowing or disking (or its equivalent) to destroy weeds and to prepare a seedbed. Where the land to be established to permanent pasture is eroded, steps necessary to control the erosion must be taken before the pasture is established.

One or more grasses and one or more legumes shall be grown together in the pasture. The grasses and legumes must be selected from the list below:

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Bermuda grass | Lespedeza |
| Dallis grass | White Dutch clover |

At least (a) 2,000 pounds of limestone and (b) 300 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 500 pounds of basic slag must be applied per acre. A permanent pasture shall be deemed to have been established when there is a satisfactory seasonal cover of the grasses and legumes used in the pasture mixture. A satisfactory seasonal cover in the case of legumes means sufficient properly distributed plants showing healthy growth to assure reseeded. If sod is used, a permanent pasture shall not be deemed to have been established unless at least two-thirds of the sod pieces show healthy growth.

10. Developing a system to provide continuous grazing—\$7.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS:

A fenced plot of ground shall be set aside for annual grazing. The preparation of the land, seeding, and fertilizing shall be done in a workmanlike manner and in accordance with good farming practices.

The minimum seeding rates shall be as follows:

Spring.—

Pearl millet—40 pounds per acre (or Sudan grass if pearl millet is not available)

Fall on the same land.—

| | |
|--|--|
| (a) 2 bushels oats and | } On Piedmont and heavy Coastal Plain soils. |
| (b) 2 bushels barley and | |
| (c) either 15 to 20 pounds vetch or 20 pounds crimson clover | |
| (a) 2 bushels rye and | } On lighter Coastal Plain soils. |
| (b) 2 bushels oats and | |
| (c) either 15 to 20 pounds vetch or 20 pounds crimson clover | |

The plot of ground set aside for annual grazing shall be fertilized with a minimum of 500 pounds of complete fertilizer or 8 tons of manure per acre.

The major purpose of this practice is to provide supplemental grazing during the time permanent pasture is at low production. This practice is not designed as a substitute for permanent pasture.

11. Planting forest trees (longleaf, slash, loblolly, shortleaf pines, or mixtures of these: red cedar, cypress, southern white cedar (juniper), black locust, hardy catalpa, yellow poplar, ash, or mixtures of these)—\$3.50 per 1,000 trees.

SPECIFICATIONS:

- (a) Trees shall be spaced from 5 to 8 feet apart on cropland or open land with square or rectangular spacing that will average at least 1,000 trees per acre.
- (b) Trees shall be planted in openings and in old fields and woodlands inadequately stocked with desirable species, shall be spaced averaging no greater than 10 feet apart, and there shall be not less than 400 trees planted per acre.

In all plantings under this practice, there must be a minimum survival averaging 60 percent, except for longleaf pine which must average 40 percent.

Where hardwoods are planted in open land, the soil must be prepared by flat-breaking, bedding, or deep-disking two weeks in advance of planting. Plantings must be adequately protected from fire and animals, and hardwoods must be cultivated twice the first growing season, once in June and once in July, with an interval of at least 30 days between cultivations.

Planting may be done with wild seedlings or nursery stock. Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify under this practice.

E. Conservation materials and services.—Realizing the importance of certain materials and services in conserving and improving the soil, the AAA will furnish South Carolina farmers such items as winter legume seed, limestone, superphosphate, basic slag, and other services or materials when the need arises and it is found practicable to do so. These materials and services are made available as a further assistance and encouragement in carrying out much needed production practices. Such materials and services which are available will be furnished upon written request, and the cost will be deducted from the payment earned by the farmer on the same or any other farm in the county. If it is later found that the payment earned by the farmer is less than the cost of the material or service furnished, the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

If a farmer uses any of these materials in a manner which is not in accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, such as using superphosphate under cotton or corn, or selling the material, the cost will be twice the amount it would have been if the material had been properly used.

Section 2. WAR CROPS AND WAR CROP GOALS

A. War crops.—The following crops have been designated as war crops in the Southern Region:

| | |
|---|--|
| Soybeans for beans | Snap beans for processing |
| Peanuts (for all purposes) | Sweet corn for processing |
| Flax for seed or fiber | Carrots for processing |
| Irish potatoes (except those grown in home gardens) | Beets for processing |
| American-Egyptian cotton | Cabbage for processing |
| Hemp for seed or fiber | Lima beans for processing |
| Dry edible beans | Castor-beans |
| Tomatoes for processing | Grain sorghums |
| Peas for processing | Sweetpotatoes (except those grown in home gardens) |

B. War crop goals.—Farm war crop goals shall be determined by the county committee, with the assistance of community committee-men, by distributing the county goal in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA on the basis of adaptability of the soil, availability of cropland, equipment, labor, the acreage and production of each war crop on the farm in recent years, and other related factors. The sum of the farm goals for each war crop shall not be less than the county goal for the crop.

Section 3. PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT

A. Production adjustment allowance.—The farm production adjustment allowance shall be the sum of the following:

(1) **Cotton.**—1.1 cents for each pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton allotment.

(2) **Tobacco.**—0.4 cent for each pound of the normal yield of tobacco for the farm for each acre in the respective Burley or flue-cured tobacco allotment.

(3) **Wheat.**—9.2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment.

B. Deduction for underplanting war crops.—A deduction of \$15 per acre will be made for each acre by which the acreage planted to designated war crops is less than 90 percent of the farm war crop goal. This deduction will not be made if the county committee determines that failure to plant 90 percent of the farm war crop goal is due to flood or drought.

C. Deductions for overplanting special crops.—A deduction at ten times the payment rate will be made for each acre of cotton (except when knowingly overplanted), Burley tobacco, or flue-cured tobacco in excess of the respective allotment. This deduction shall be made only from the production adjustment allowance after deductions are made under paragraph B above.

D. Division of payment.—The net production adjustment payment shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1943. If an allotment crop is not grown on the farm in 1943 or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced because of uncontrollable natural causes, the net payment computed for that crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire acreage in the allotment for the crop had been planted and harvested in 1943. In cases where landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers have lost, after planting but prior to harvest, their interests in any crop for which an allotment is determined by reason of the acquisition of title to or lease of the farm for use in connection with the war effort, the net payment (excluding any compensation for the loss of payment) computed with respect to that crop shall be divided among them in the same proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds of the crop except for such acquisition of title or lease.

E. Proration of net deductions.—Any net deduction for a person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net production adjustment payment. No production adjustment payment will be made for a farm if the deductions equal or exceed the production adjustment payment. Any deduction in excess of the production adjustment payment will be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions. Any such net deduction will be made from the person's share of the production adjustment payment for any other farm in the State.

Section 4. FULL PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS MADE ONLY ON OPERATED FARMS

A farm must be operated during the 1943 program year in order to earn the entire production adjustment allowance. A farm will be

considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

- (1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:
 - (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1943;
 - (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1943;
 - (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1942 or seeded in 1943 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1943);
 - (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1943 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1943);
 - (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1942 or the spring of 1943 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop; and
 - (f) Improved pastures consisting of legumes or a perennial grass on cropland;

—or—

- (2) The sum of the acreages of special crops and war crops on the farm equals or exceeds 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments established for the farm.

For a farm that is not operated, the part of the production adjustment allowance for a special crop will be computed on the smaller of (1) the acreage allotment for the crop, or (2) 125 percent of the acreage planted to the crop.

Section 5. ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND ACREAGE PLANTED TO SPECIAL CROPS

A. Allotments and normal yields.—Farm acreage allotments and normal yields for cotton, wheat, and tobacco will be established in accordance with the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin.

B. Definition of acreage planted to special crops.—

(a) **Acreage planted to cotton** means all land seeded to cotton except that the acreage planted to cotton on any farm shall not exceed the largest of (i) the cotton allotment, (ii) the acreage of cotton on the farm when performance is determined, or (iii) the acreage of cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed; provided that any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length will not be considered as planted to cotton. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

(b) **Acreage planted to wheat** means (i) Any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when such crop is seeded in a mixture containing not more than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop that matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat;

(ii) Any acreage of volunteer wheat which reaches maturity; and

(iii) Any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat designated under item (i) above on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat reaches maturity; provided that all or any part of any wheat acreage destroyed by causes beyond the control of the operator may be replaced with an equal acreage of wheat seeded after such destruction or by an equal acreage of volunteer wheat, and the acreage so replaced shall not be regarded as acreage planted to wheat.

C. Strip cropping, interplanting, and double cropping.—(1) Two or more consecutive rows of a crop alternating with another crop or land use shall be considered a strip.

(2) If cotton and another crop or land use occupy the land at the same time and the cotton is grown in alternate rows or strips, and

the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(3) A war crop which is interplanted in the same row with another crop (other than a war crop) shall be considered as occupying that part of the land as determined by instructions issued by the State committee, but in no case over 50 percent of the acreage.

(4) A war crop which is grown in alternate rows with another crop or land use shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(5) If a strip of war crop alternates with another crop or land use (other than a war crop), only that part of the land actually occupied by the war crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(6) If a war crop is grown in alternate rows with another war crop or is interplanted in the same row with another war crop, each such crop shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(7) If a crop (except as provided for in the items above) is grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, with another crop or land use, only that part of the land actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(8) If a crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(9) If two or more crops are grown on the same land and the growing season overlaps for only a relatively short period for the two crops, each shall be considered as having occupied the entire acreage.

(10) Summer legumes that would otherwise qualify for a production practice payment interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for a production practice payment.

Section 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. \$10,000 payment limitation.—Payments will be limited to \$10,000 by States for individuals, partnerships, or estates, and to \$10,000 for the United States for other persons, prior to deduction for association expenses.

B. Association expense deduction.—Pro rata deductions from payments will be made for association expenses.

C. Increase in small payments.—The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided for assignments, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders

issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1943 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1943. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless the assignment is entitled to priority under instructions issued by the AAA.

Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled, nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of the assignment.

F. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendations or determination in any matter affecting his right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

G. Change in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1943 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments for special crops to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1943 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1942 program, payments to the landlord or operator for special crops under the 1943 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 had been continued in 1943, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves the change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1943 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1940 to 1942 and the reduction would increase the payments for special crops that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under the last two preceding paragraphs is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive

any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1943 program.

H. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be computed for any person under the 1943 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1943 or previous agricultural conservation programs; if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or, if with respect to grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practices which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1943 program and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following cases:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed rent tenant, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary thereto, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or shares of production practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing

quotas are in effect or fails to file or knowingly falsifies any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1943-44 marketing year.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above, the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deductions computed for the business enterprise, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm operated by him as an individual.

(8) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in a position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise, substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The portion of the production adjustment payment for the business enterprise which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in the enterprise.

(9) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be made from the person's production adjustment payment for the overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

(10) **Practice:** A person rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farms operated by him.

(11) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm in which he admits having an interest.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto,

pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The entire payment for the tenant with respect to the farm and the entire payment for the landlord or operator with respect to all of his farms under the program involved; provided, however, that where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment so computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and the deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

No payment will be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1943 program year to other land in the community in which such farm is located.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person who qualifies in the 1943 program as a landlord, operator, tenant, or sharecropper with respect to the farm and for whom a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed, provided the land in the farm is covered by a properly executed work sheet filed in the county office under a previous agricultural conservation program or not later than June 30, 1943.

If a person makes application for payment or is furnished conservation materials or services in lieu of payment with respect to a farm in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, he must make application for payment with respect to all such farms.

J. Authority, availability of funds, and applicability.—(1) **Authority.**—The 1943 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and Public, No. 320, 74th Congress.

(2) **Availability of funds.**—The amount of payment to be made under the 1943 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

The funds to be provided for the 1943 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after June 30, 1945.

(3) **Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1943 program contained herein are not applicable to (a) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States, and (b) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Such lands include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partially owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The 1943 program is also applicable to any land which, although owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such lands shall include that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency which the AAA finds complies with all the provisions of the preceding sentence. The 1943 program will also be applicable to any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, if the Congress so provides.

K. Miscellaneous—(1) Erroneous notice of acreage allotment.—In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified of an allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find, if the notice was in writing, or the county and State committees, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, find, if the notice was not in writing, that the producer, acting in good faith upon the information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

(2) **Excess cotton acreage.**—Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted on his farm, in 1943 on acreage in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm for 1943 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever, on that farm or any other farm, under the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program. No person shall be deemed to have knowingly overplanted cotton on his farm if the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1943 does not exceed the farm cotton acreage allotment by more than the larger of 3 acres or 3 percent of the farm cotton acreage allotment. Any person

having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 exceeds the farm cotton allotment by more than the amount specified in the last preceding sentence shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such cotton allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless he establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1943.

(3) **Errors in measurement.**—Where a farmer relied solely upon the measured acreage furnished to him in writing by the county committee in planning his 1943 farming operations or in adjusting his 1943 crop acreages, such measured acreage may be used in determining compliance with the provisions of the 1943 program even though it subsequently proves to be incorrect.

(4) **Correction of errors.**—Notwithstanding any other provision, where the AAA finds that an error in a county or State office resulted in an allotment or yield for a farm which is substantially less than that which would otherwise have been determined, the correction of such allotment or yield may be authorized without requiring a redetermination of other farm allotments or yields in the county, unless such error has resulted in farm allotments or yields for other farms in the county which are substantially higher than they otherwise would have been.

L. **Definitions.**—(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1942 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(3) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(4) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land.

(5) **Operator** means the person who is in charge of the supervision and conduct of the farming operations on the land.

(6) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(7) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (whether or not he rents such land or part thereof to another person).

(8) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(9) **Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding Irish potatoes and English peas or sweet corn for processing.

(10) **Special crop** means cotton, wheat, or tobacco.

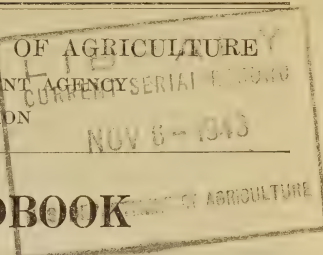
M. Land to be covered by a work sheet.—The land to be covered by a single work sheet is the land which meets the definition of the term "farm." Performance under the program must be determined for the land in a farm. All adjacent or nearby land (including woodland) owned by one person and operated by one person in 1943 must be covered by the same work sheet, irrespective of whether it is worked with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably. Also, all land which is adjacent or nearby and which is operated by one person in 1943, regardless of whether the land is owned by one or more persons, must be covered by one work sheet, except (1) that land which is separately owned and which is farmed as a distinct unit separate from any other land with respect to rotation of crops or with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land, and (2) field-rented tracts which are included with adjoining land under the same ownership. Adjacent or nearby land (other than field-rented tracts) which is operated by one person in 1943 with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably shall be presumed to be operated as a single unit with respect to rotation of crops, if the county committee finds that the 1943 operator has control of the land under leases or operating agreements of more than one year's duration or the committee has reason to expect, from the past practice of the operator and owners involved, that the operator will again have the land under his control in the succeeding year, unless it is determined from county office records, or conclusive proof is submitted to the committee, that distinct and separate crop rotation systems are maintained. All land operated in 1943 by one person with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably substantially throughout the main portions of the year, when the breaking of land and cultivation of crops are in progress, shall be considered nearby. All land operated from one headquarters shall be presumed to be operated with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. All land operated by members of the same household shall be deemed to be operated by them as a single operation, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If a landlord operates any part of the farm on which he resides, he shall be presumed to operate all adjacent land which is owned by him,

unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If land under one ownership is worked by two or more persons and all of the land worked by one or more of them is not contiguous but is scattered over the farm, or distinct farming units are not set up, all such adjacent land under the same ownership shall be covered by one work sheet.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
 SOUTHERN DIVISION



TEXAS HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Program effective from November 1, 1942, through August 31, 1943, in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties; November 1, 1942, through October 31, 1943, in Brooks, Duval, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Starr, and Zapata Counties; and December 1, 1942, through November 30, 1943, in all other counties

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE:

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 C. L. THOMAS, Roberts County
 V. L. CADE, Lubbock County
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 WILMER T. SWINK, Young County
 BERT TANKERSLEY, Kaufman County
 A. E. GATES, Webb County
 H. H. WILLIAMSON, *Director of Extension, Ex-officio Member*
 B. F. VANCE, *Administrative Officer in Charge*

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TEXAS HANDBOOK

1943 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

A. Production practice allowance.—The production practice allowance is the maximum amount of payment that may be made for carrying out production practices on the farm.

The farm production practice allowance shall be the sum of the following:

(a) The allowance for the construction of terraces and, in Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, and Sherman Counties, contour farming intertilled crops; strip cropping not on the contour; border planting of sorghums, broomcorn, Sudan grass, and millet; contour furrowing cropland; and seeding of close-grown sorghums, millets, soybeans, peas, or small-grain crops on the contour, shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

(b) The allowance for other practices shall be the sum of the following:

(1) 75 cents per acre of cropland on the farm in excess of the sum of (a) the special crop allotments, (b) the acreage of cropland in commercial orchards, including all tung orchards, and (c) the 1943 acreage of sugar beets for sugar.

(2) For noncrop open pasture and range land:

(a) For farms on which the acreage of noncrop open pasture and range land on the farm in 1942 was 1,920 acres or less:

(i) 8 cents per acre in the following counties and in all counties lying west of the counties named: Wilbarger, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Stonewall, Fisher, Scurry, Howard, Martin, Midland, Upton, Pecos, and Terrell;

(ii) 9 cents per acre in the following counties: Archer, Baylor, Brooks, Callahan, Clay, Coke, Comanche, Crockett, Dimmit, Duval, Eastland, Erath, Frio, Glasscock, Irion, Jack, Jim Hogg, Jones, Kinney, LaSalle, Maverick, McMullen, Mitchell, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Reagan, Shackelford, Starr, Sterling, Stephens, Taylor, Throckmorton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Wichita, Young, Zapata, and Zavala;

(iii) 10 cents per acre in the following counties: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Brown, Burnet, Cameron, Coleman, Concho, Coryell, Edwards, Gillespie, Hamilton, Hidalgo, Hood, Jim Wells, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Lampasas, Live Oak, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, Medina, Menard, Mills, Montague, Parker, Real, Runnels, San Saba, Schleicher, Somervell, Sutton, Tom Green, Willacy, Wilson, and Wise;

(iv) 11 cents per acre in the following counties and in all counties lying east of the counties named: Cooke, Denton, Tarrant, Johnson, Hill, McLennan, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg.

(b) For farms on which the acreage of noncrop open pasture and range lands on the farm in 1942 was more than 1,920 acres—2 cents per acre of noncrop open pasture and range land plus 90 cents for each

animal unit of grazing capacity established;¹ provided that the allowance shall not be on the basis of more than one animal unit for each 10 acres of noncrop open pasture and range land and the 2-cent rate on the acreage of noncrop open pasture and range land shall not apply to more than 60 acres per animal unit of grazing capacity; provided further that the allowance so computed shall not be less than \$160 for farms containing 2,000 acres or more of noncrop open pasture and range land nor less than 8 cents per acre of noncrop open pasture and range land for farms containing more than 1,920 acres but less than 2,000 acres.

(3) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards (excluding tung orchards) on the farm in 1942.

(4) \$1.00 per acre of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm where the normal acreage is 3 acres or more. The 1941 acreage of commercial vegetables on the farm will be considered the normal acreage unless such acreage was reduced by flood or drought, in which case the 1941 commercial vegetable allotment will be considered the normal acreage.

(5) The smaller of \$5.00 per acre of tung orchards (excluding old nonbearing orchards) or the amount earned by carrying out in the tung orchards production practices designated by the Director of the Southern Division and approved by the AAA.

For any farm with respect to which the sum of the production adjustment allowance and items (a) and (b) of this subsection is less than \$20, the amount determined under items (a) and (b) shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

B. Division of practice payments.—The payment earned in carrying out production practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out production practices on the farm during the 1943 program year, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out the practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, and material contributed by each person toward carrying out each production practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Deduction for failure to maintain practices carried out under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that any terrace constructed, water development established, forest trees planted, or pasture established, under any previous agricultural conservation program, is not maintained in accordance with good farming practices; that any seeding of perennial legumes or grasses is destroyed contrary to good farming practices; or that the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under any previous program is destroyed during the 1943 program year contrary to good farming practices, a deduction shall be made equal to the payment that would be made under the 1943 program for a similar amount of such practice. This is a personal deduction and shall be made from any payment due the person responsible therefor with respect to the same or any other farm.

¹ The 1943 county grazing capacity limits in Texas are the same as those approved for use under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program for Range Land.

D. Production practices.—The production practices are those which are most needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, improve range and pasture land, prevent wind and water erosion, promote conservation and better utilization of water, and increase the production of agricultural commodities required in the war effort. Assistance will be available through the production practice allowance for carrying out the following practices during the program year November 1, 1942 through August 31, 1943, in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties; November 1, 1942 through October 31, 1943, in Brooks, Duval, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Starr and Zapata Counties; and December 1, 1942 through November 30, 1943, in all other counties. To qualify for payment, each practice must be carried out in accordance with the specifications for that practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seed, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If some of the cost but less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Erosion Control

1. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided— $\frac{8}{10}$ cent per linear foot.²

(a) The grade for the terrace channel may be variable but must not exceed a fall of 3 inches per 100 feet along the terrace line (level terraces preferred where adaptable, particularly on land having very little slope in low rainfall areas).

(b) Fills in terraces must be built to sufficient height across gullies so that they will be above normal level of terrace ridge after settling.

(c) The height and width specifications set forth in the table below must be met.

(d) Terraces shall be spaced according to the vertical interval formula $\frac{s+2}{2}$ based on "s" equals the average slope of the land in each terrace interval in feet per 100 feet. The average slope shall be considered as one-half the sum of the greatest slope and the least slope. In cases of extreme variation in slopes which would cause terraces on the greatest slope to be too close together for practical construction, and in cases where it is necessary to increase the distance between terraces in order to obtain suitable outlets, the vertical interval obtained by using the above formula may be increased not to exceed 30 percent. Although wide spacings are permitted on slight slopes under the above rules, it is recommended that terraces be spaced not more than 400 feet apart to obtain better distribution of rainfall and to prevent erosion. In no case shall the average vertical interval be exceeded by more than 30 percent unless spur terraces are provided.

(e) The outlet ends of all terrace channels must be protected against erosion. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terrace may have indi-

² The rate of payment for terraces constructed as a conservation service where the contract provides for a completed terrace shall be the contract price, but not to exceed $\frac{8}{10}$ cent per linear foot.

vidual outlets upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip may be developed or a sodded channel established. Masonry structures may be used where such vegetation is impracticable.

| Average slope of land in feet per 100 feet ¹ | Minimum height—top of terrace above upper channel | | Minimum width from low point in terrace channel to center top of terrace ² | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | New terrace before ledges are plowed-in | Plowed-in settled terrace | New terrace before ledges are plowed-in | Plowed-in settled terrace |
| | <i>Inches</i> | <i>Inches</i> | <i>Feet</i> | <i>Feet</i> |
| ½ or less..... | 15 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| 1..... | 16 | 11 | 11 | 9 |
| 2..... | 18 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| 3..... | 18 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| 4..... | 19 | 12½ | 10 | 8 |
| 5..... | 19 | 12½ | 9 | 7 |
| 6..... | 20 | 13 | 9 | 7 |
| 7..... | 20 | 13 | 9 | 7 |
| 8 or more..... | 21 | 14 | 8 | 6 |

¹ Maximum slope on which terraces will be approved will be determined by the State committee.

² On slopes in excess of 3 percent, the minimum width specifications may be disregarded, provided the area of the cross section of the terrace equals or exceeds that of a terrace constructed in accordance with minimum width specifications. The width of the lower side of terrace shall, in all cases, be at least two-thirds the width of the upper side of terrace, as indicated.

2. Construction of diversion terraces—1¼ cents per linear foot.

(a) These terraces must be for the protection of cropland.

(b) The grade for the terrace channel may be variable, but must not exceed a fall of 6 inches per 100 feet along the terrace line.

(c) Fills in terraces must be built to sufficient height across gullies so that they will be above normal level of terrace ridge after settling.

(d) The terrace channel and the outlet end of the terrace must be protected from erosion by establishing a perennial vegetative cover.

(e) A settled height of not less than 24 inches and a base width of not less than 18 feet will be acceptable if the cross-sectional area of the terrace channel is 10 square feet for drainage areas of 3 acres or less plus 1 square foot for each additional acre of drainage up to 10 acres; plus 4 square feet for each additional 10 acres.

3. Construction of spreader terraces—8/10 cent per linear foot.

Spreader terraces may be given a few inches fall near the spreader dam or at the point where the run-off water diversion begins, but should in the main be run level. Where more than one spreader terrace is used on the same area, the spacing should not exceed the vertical interval determined by adding 2 feet to the average slope of the land in feet per 100 feet and dividing this sum by 2. Spreader terraces should be at least as great in cross section as standard terraces; however, it is advisable to build them higher and they may have less width. The cross-sectional area of the ridge above the normal ground line shall be at least 5 square feet. The minimum required height of the settled terrace ridge above the normal ground line shall vary with the land slope as follows:

| Slope of land in feet per 100 feet: | Height in inches | Slope of land in feet per 100 feet—Contd. | Height in inches |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| 2 or less..... | 12 | 6..... | 16 |
| 3..... | 13 | 7..... | 17 |
| 4..... | 14 | 8 or more..... | 18 |
| 5..... | 15 | | |

All brush and shrubs must be removed from the base of the structure before construction begins.

When spreader dams and terraces are constructed in combination, extreme care must be taken to provide sufficient area at all points above the terrace to take care of the run-off from the effective watershed above the structure.

4. Construction of earthen dams or reservoirs:

- (a) Material moved and used in the construction of a dam not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards per dam—15 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) Material moved in excess of 2,000 cubic yards per dam—10 cents per cubic yard.
- (c) All material moved in the construction of a reservoir when not used in the construction of a dam—7½ cents per cubic yard.

Where it is determined by the county committee that any existing reservoir does not constitute a suitable watering place for livestock, payment for enlarging the dam will be made at the same rate and under the same specifications as apply to the construction of new earthen dams. Payment will not be made for enlarging spreader dams. The site for the reservoir or dam shall be inspected if the dam to be constructed will be 8 feet or more in height or as much as 300 cubic yards of earth will be moved. In all cases where the surface of the ground on which the dam is to be built is extremely irregular, a preliminary survey shall be made before construction is started. Where a preliminary survey is made at least one bench mark must be established far enough from the dam so that it will not be disturbed during construction. All measurements and elevation readings must be made from this reference point. Along the lengthwise center line of the dam a minimum of three stakes must be set, one at either end of the proposed dam and one at the lowest point in the stream bed. Additional stakes must be set at all points where there is a break in the slope of the land. The location and elevation of each stake with reference to the established bench mark must be properly measured and recorded. If the surface of the ground on which the dam is to be built is irregular, additional stakes should be set along the outline of the base at right angles to the lengthwise center line and spaced so that they will be in line with the main center-line stakes. The location and elevation of these stakes must likewise be recorded.

To reduce seepage, a trench at least 4 feet wide and deep enough to reach a reasonably impervious subsoil must be dug along the center line of the dam. This trench should be filled with the most impervious soil readily available at or near the dam site and should form the base of a core of this same material which should be carried to a height equal to the normal water level in the completed dam. All brush and shrubs should be removed from the base of the structure before construction begins. The entire base of the dam should be scarified to insure better bonding of the fill with the base of the dam. Where dams are built across gullies with steep banks, these banks should be sloped for better bonding with the fill.

To be eligible for approval, dams and spillways must be adequate. No dam shall be approved unless the top is at least 3 feet wide and is at least 3 feet higher than the floor of the spillway. The down-stream slope of the dam should be at least 2:1 but may be 1½:1. On small dams (7 feet high or less) or on large dams where there will be considerable wave action, upstream slopes should be at least 3:1 but may be 2:1. The top width of the dam must be increased in accordance with the height of the dam, the size of the drainage area, the capacity of the spillway, and other local conditions. For dams 10 feet in height, the top must have a minimum width of 5 feet.

The cross-sectional area of the spillway shall be at least twice the cross-sectional area of the stream at its highest flood stage in the past. The top of the dam must be at least 3 feet above the floor of the spillway and this distance shall be increased sufficiently to insure water not running over the dam during floods. Unless the spillway is naturally protected from damaging erosion, protection must be provided. The end of the dam shall be riprapped or otherwise protected against erosion if it forms a part of the spillway.

To compensate for shrinkage and settling, the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam shall be reduced by 20 percent if dragline is used in construction, 15 percent if bulldozer is used in construction, and 10 percent if any

other method of construction is followed. Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice if payment is made.

Further helpful information regarding the construction of reservoirs and dams may be found in Texas Extension Circular No. MS-355.

5. Construction of concrete or rubble-masonry dams or drops— \$6.00 per cubic yard.

Where it is determined by the county committee that any existing dam does not provide a suitable watering place for livestock or is not sufficient for proper erosion control, payment for enlarging the dam will be made at the same rate and under the same specifications as apply to the construction of new dams under this practice.

The construction of concrete or rubble-masonry dams will be approved only on rough or broken noncrop open pasture and range land for providing range livestock with water or for erosion control where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no possibility of using the water stored by the dam for irrigation purposes. Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice if payment is made. Concrete drops may be constructed in locations where it is impossible to control flood waters by any other method. Drops will be installed in series in such manner as to reduce soil erosion to a minimum. The same careful consideration should be given to the selection of a dam site and yardage determinations where concrete or rubble-masonry dams are to be installed as in the case where a dirt dam is being constructed.

Rubble-masonry: Rubble-masonry dams shall have a base width equal to at least six-tenths of the sum of the height of the dam plus the anticipated depth of any overflow. The thickness of the dam at the top shall be at least 24 inches, except where dams are 8 feet or less in height the minimum thickness at the top may, upon approval by the State committee, be reduced to not less than 18 inches. All rock laid shall meet the standards of good workmanship. Unless prior written approval of the State committee is obtained, all dams must be constructed on solid rock.

The entire foundation for the base of the dam shall be sufficiently scarified to expose an unweathered rock surface to insure satisfactory bonding of materials. The base shall be cleaned of all loose material before laying the mortar for the base stones. In addition to scarifying the base, a trench shall be cut 4 inches deep and 12 inches wide, or reinforcing steel at least 1 inch in diameter shall be set in cement in the foundation rock at least 3 inches deep and extending 12 inches above the foundation and spaced not more than 2 feet apart, parallel with the lengthwise center line of the dam. The trench or reinforcing steel should be located within the middle one-third of the crosswise width of the base. Both the trench and reinforcing steel may be used where it is considered advisable in order to prevent seepage and sliding. No blasting shall be done in constructing the trench. The upstream face of the dam may be covered with a waterproof coating of cement mortar. This coating should extend over the top of the dam but need not extend all the way down the downstream side of the structure. Where this "plaster coat" is not applied to the upstream face of the dam, the top of the dam must be waterproofed with mortar.

Concrete Dams: Solid concrete gravity-type dams may be constructed on the same specifications that are given herein for rubble-masonry dams: In those dams, a mixture of one part of Portland Cement to three parts of sand and five parts crushed rock or gravel may be used. No rock "filler" may be used in the body of the dam which is wider than one-half of the width of the dam at the point where used. If a concrete dam other than of the solid concrete gravity type is to be installed, detailed plans showing the method of reinforcing, buttressing, etc., together with data on the site and the materials to be used, shall be submitted through the county committee to the State committee for approval before construction is started.

Drops: The necessary size of the opening or notch in the drop through which the water will flow will depend upon the volume of water to be controlled. The cut-off walls under the drop, the apron, and the wing walls should be constructed in such a manner as to prevent the water from running under or around the structure. The type of structure will vary with soil type, rainfall, or slope of land. (Further information on the construction of drops may be secured from USDA Farmers' Bulletin 1813.)

6. Installation of riprap of rock to prevent erosion along the channel of a stream—50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

Payment will not be made for this practice unless it is necessary to prevent erosion along the channel of a stream. Payment for riprap will not be made where used to protect dams or spillways for which payment has been or is being made.

Only rock riprap will qualify for payment under this practice. All rock used for this purpose must be of durable quality and must be hand-placed in a workmanlike manner. Riprap shall be at least an average of 8 inches thick. Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice if payment is made.

7. Construction of ditches for the diversion of floodwater on cropland, pasture land, or hay land— $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per linear foot.

Ditches must have a cross section of at least 4 square feet. This practice is applicable in the following counties and all counties lying west of these counties: Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg.

8. Construction of ditches for drainage of cropland and noncrop open pasture and range land:

- (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per linear foot of ditches with a cross section of at least 4 square feet and side slopes of at least 2:1 (i. e., 2 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical).
- (b) $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard for material moved in the construction of a ditch more than 2 feet deep with side slopes of the ditch not less than 1:1 and with a cross-sectional area not less than 8 square feet. If the cross-sectional area at any point is more than 27 square feet, payment for the yardage must be calculated as if the cross section were 27 square feet.

Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice.

Payment will not be made for ditches used in the reclamation of swamp land or other land considered normally under water. Ditches qualifying for payment must be bordered on at least one side by cropland or noncrop open pasture or range land.

The grade of a ditch may be variable but must not exceed a fall of 3 inches per 100 feet along the line of the ditch. Where the county committee determines that it is a good farming practice for the locality, the material excavated from the ditch must be spread on the level at the sides of the ditch. The outlet ends of the ditch channels must be protected against erosion.

Drainage systems must be planned in a manner that will assure proper drainage of the areas on which the practice is to be carried out. The ditches should follow the course of the natural drainage as nearly as possible in order to avoid heavy cuts. The ditches shall be maintained in accordance with good farm or range management.

9. Contour listing, furrowing, and chiseling noncropland:

- (a) Furrows with 60 square inches cross section and not less than 5 inches deep constructed with dams at intervals of not to exceed 12 feet—\$1.32 per mile.
- (b) Furrows with 60 square inches cross section and not less than 5 inches deep without dams—\$1.06 per mile.
- (c) Furrows with a minimum of 32 square inches cross section and not less than 4 inches deep, or chiseling not less than 8 inches deep—79 cents per mile.

Payment will be based on the nearest tenth of a mile of furrows constructed.

Guide lines for this practice must be run at one-half the terrace interval except that, with the approval of the county committee, in regions of low annual rain-

fall, the surveyed guide lines for contour furrows may be spaced at regular intervals, provided that furrows not surveyed must be dammed and must be parallel to the surveyed guide line and payment will not be made for furrows which are more than 30 feet from the guide line. If furrows are spaced less than 7 feet apart, payment for this practice must be calculated as if the furrows were spaced 7 feet apart.

10. Strip cropping on the contour—\$1.00 per acre.

(a) On land subject to wind erosion, the strips must consist of erosion-resisting crops alternating with strips of other types of erosion-resisting crops or with erosion-permitting intertilled crops, or two alternating strips of these crops alternating with one strip of fallow. Each strip must be at least 10 feet wide, but not more than 200 feet wide, and the strips of erosion-resisting crops must occupy at least 25 percent of the area of the field. For the purpose of this practice, on land subject to wind erosion, sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, and summer legumes (except peanuts) in rows or solid-seeded, and other solid-seeded crops shall be considered as erosion-resisting crops and all other row crops shall be considered as erosion-permitting crops.

(b) On land not subject to wind erosion, the strips must consist of solid-seeded crops alternating with row crops or with fallow, or both row crops and fallow. Each strip must be at least 10 feet wide, but not more than 200 feet wide, and the strips of solid-seeded crops must occupy at least 25 percent of the area of the field.

11. Strip cropping not on the contour:

- (a) Strips of erosion-resisting crops alternating with strips of peanuts—70 cents per acre.
- (b) Strips of erosion-resisting crops alternating with strips of other types of erosion-resisting crops or erosion-permitting intertilled crops, or two alternating strips of these crops alternating with one strip of fallow—20 cents per acre.
- (c) Strips of erosion-resisting crops or erosion-permitting intertilled crops, or two alternating strips of these crops alternating with one strip of fallow (applicable only in Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, and Sherman Counties)—70 cents per acre.

Payment will be made under this practice only on sandy soil. The strips must be at least 10 feet but not more than 200 feet wide, and the strips of erosion-resisting crops must occupy at least 25 percent of the area of the field. For the purpose of this practice, sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, and summer legumes (except peanuts) in rows or solid-seeded, and other solid-seeded crops shall be considered as erosion-resisting crops, and all other row crops shall be considered as erosion-permitting crops.

12. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion:

- (a) By contour listing, pit cultivation, or contour furrowing in accordance with the specifications of practice 14, 16, or 43—70 cents per acre.
- (b) By otherwise incorporating the stubble and other trash into the surface soil not later than June 15, 1943, if approved by the county committee as a good practice for the farm—35 cents per acre.

Acreage qualifying under this practice must be kept sufficiently free of vegetative cover so that available moisture is conserved. This practice applies to acreage from which no crop is harvested in 1943 in Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg Counties and all counties lying west of these counties.

No payment will be made for this practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion.

Where fallow strips alternate with rows or strips of crops, the actual acreage of land in the fallow strips will qualify in accordance with this practice, provided that each strip between rows or strips is at least 10 feet wide and not more than 200 feet wide, and that the fallow strips do not occupy more than two-thirds of the total area of the land. Fallow strips for which payment is made under this practice will not be paid for under practice 10 or 11. Contour listing or pit cultivation for which payment is made under this practice will not be paid for under practice 14, 16, or 43.

13. Contour farming intertilled crops:

(a) Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, and Sherman Counties—35 cents per acre.

(b) All other counties—25 cents per acre.

This practice consists of planting and cultivating row crops following the contour as determined by a farm level or surveyor's instrument, or following established terraces. If the land is not terraced, the rows must follow guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1. No payment will be made for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 10.

14. Contour listing cropland—25 cents per acre.

The furrows shall be made with a regular double moldboard lister or with a chisel of approved design, or other implement accomplishing the same results, as soon as possible after harvest, according to the following specifications:

(a) The furrows must not be less than 20 inches apart nor more than 4 feet apart. If listed, the furrows must be at least 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep or, if chiseled, they must be at least 8 inches deep.

(b) The furrowing must be done with the contour of the land following guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1, or following established terraces.

(c) The contour furrows must be maintained until final preparation of the land for a crop.

On slopes averaging greater than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to each 100 feet the contour listing must be in combination with terracing. These specifications apply where contour listing is used in protecting summer fallow, except that payment for the contour listing will not be made under this practice. Payment will not be made for contour listing as a part of a seeding operation nor for contour listing within 30 days prior to seeding.

15. Seeding of close-grown sorghums, millets, soybeans, peas, or small-grain crops on the contour:

(a) Armstrong Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Oldham, Ochiltree, Potter, and Sherman Counties—35 cents per acre.

(b) All other counties—20 cents per acre.

The crop must be solid-seeded with a grain drill or other implement accomplishing similar results. Seeding must follow guide lines established with a standard farm level or surveyor's instrument at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1, or must follow established terraces. No payment will be made for this practice on any acreage for which payment is made under practice 10.

16. Pit cultivation—20 cents per acre.

This must be done with an approved basin lister which will dam the lister furrows at regular intervals or with an implement accomplishing similar results. The furrows must not be less than 20 inches nor more than 4 feet apart and not less than 4 inches deep and the pits or basins must occupy at least 25 percent of the land. On slopes greater than 2 percent, payment will not be made for

this practice unless done on the contour following guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1, or following established terraces.

These same specifications apply where pit cultivation is used in protecting summer fallow, except that payment will not be made under this practice. Payment will not be made for pit cultivation as a part of a seeding operation nor for pit cultivation within 30 days prior to seeding. No payment will be made for this practice on any acreage for which payment is made under practice 10, 11, or 14.

17. Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks or stubbles of sorghums (including broomcorn and Sudan grass) and millets—35 cents per acre.

This practice is applicable only to farms where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that it will be left on the land until the spring of 1944. No payment will be made under this practice for any crops qualifying for payment at a higher rate of payment under any other practice. This practice requires leaving on the land as protection against wind erosion stalks (at least 8 inches high) of sorghums, broomcorn, Sudan grass, or millet, listed or drilled in rows not more than 4 feet wide, or a good turf of Sudan grass, sorghums, or millet when drilled with spacing not more than 20 inches wide.

Seeding and Sodding

Phosphate or lime must be applied in recommended amounts and in accordance with approved methods in connection with grasses and legumes seeded in fields where it is known that the availability of these materials is not sufficient to assure a successful growth of the crop being seeded. Self-seeded or volunteer crops will not be considered to have been seeded under practices 18 through 23 and, therefore, will not qualify for payment under these practices.

18. Seeding permanent pasture grasses—\$4.00 per acre.

Bermuda.—East Texas, Coast Prairie, Blackland, West Cross Timbers, and Grand Prairie, on highly fertile soil.

Rhodes.—Rio Grande Plains and eastward to the Colorado River, on tillable land.

Carpet.—East Texas on low moist pine timber land and the Coast Prairie.

Bluestem.—East Texas, Coast Prairie, Blackland, Grand Prairie, Central Basin, West Cross Timbers, Rio Grande Plains, on sandy to sandy loam soils.

Blue Grama.—High Plains, Rolling Plains, Mountains and Basins, on clay loam to sandy loam soils.

Buffalo.—High Plains, Rolling Plains, Edwards Plateau, Grand Prairie, Blackland, West Cross Timbers, Rio Grande Plains, on clay loams to loamy soils.

Dallis and Bermuda or Carpet.—East Texas and Coast Prairie, on fertile clay loam to fine sandy soils.

Side-Oats Grama.—High Plains, Rolling Plains, Mountains and Basins, Edwards Plateau, Grand Prairie, on clay loam to sandy loam soils.

Native Mixtures.—Mixtures of native perennial grasses such as buffalo, blue grama, side-oats grama, sand dropseed, and others that may be found growing naturally under conditions comparable to those where planting is to be done.

Preparation and culture: Seed must be planted on a well-prepared seedbed and weeds controlled to conserve moisture and prevent reseeding. Plowed land must be thoroughly packed in advance of seeding. The land must be firm with sufficient moisture for germination and growth of grass seedlings. Gullying must be prevented or controlled by terracing or contour furrowing. Low wet land must be drained.

If recommended by the county committee, land subject to wind erosion must be protected by the crop residue of Sudan grass or other sorghum grown the preceding year and preferably mowed before seed maturity, and grass seed should be drilled on the old crop residue without otherwise disturbing it.

Seeding must be done in the spring at early corn-planting time (or in the fall at oat-planting time on the Coast Prairie) at the rate of not less than 6 pounds

per acre for Bermuda, Rhodes, and buffalo, and not less than 10 pounds per acre for bluestem, carpet, grama, Dallis, and native mixtures, and after seeding the land should be press-drilled or rolled. Severe infestation of weeds must be mowed to prevent reseeding. No payment will be made under this practice when carried out on depleted soil or on land on which a permanent vegetative cover is being established in 1943 under practice 19 or 23, or has been established under previous agricultural programs.

19. Sodding perennial grasses—\$4.50 per acre.

Bermuda, buffalo, Angleton, Para, Napier, or guinea grasses. These grasses may be transplanted locally from where they may be found growing naturally to other locations of similar conditions or they may be introduced into the following areas under the following conditions:

Buffalo and Bermuda for the areas given under practice 18. Angleton and Napier for fertile soils west of the Trinity River and south of an east and west line through Austin within the areas normally having not less than 25 inches annual rainfall. Para grass on moist soil of high fertility of the Coast Prairie east of the Guadalupe River or on irrigated land along the coast. Guinea grass in counties bordering the coast on fertile moist soil.

Preparation and culture: Sod must be planted on a well-prepared seedbed and weeds must be controlled to conserve moisture and prevent reseeding. Plowed land must be thoroughly packed in advance of sodding. The land must be firm with sufficient moisture for the growth of grass seedlings. Gullyng must be prevented or controlled by terracing or contour furrowing. Low wet land must be drained. Sodding must be done only where there is sufficient moisture for continuous growth. Not less than one sod piece (or the equivalent in sprigs) of the above-named grasses, except buffalo, for each 28 square feet, or not less than one sod piece of buffalo for each 100 square feet of pasture land sod is required. At least 60 percent of the grass sodded must survive.

20. Seeding a pasture mixture on sod land—\$1.50 per acre.

This practice is limited to regions of 30 inches or more of average rainfall or in lower rainfall areas under irrigation. Each species must be growing voluntarily under conditions comparable to the area to be planted.

Seed must be drilled, broadcast and harrowed, or mixed with manure and spot-dropped. The manure mixture for spot seeding must have seed well mixed into one-half ton of moist manure per acre. A total of 10 pounds of seed of any combination of the following varieties must be seeded (5 pounds of bur-clover in the bur will be considered to equal 1 pound of clean seed):

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Rescue grass | White Dutch clover |
| Bermuda grass | Hop clover |
| Carpet grass | Persian clover |
| Dallas grass | Black medic |
| Bur-clover (hulled) | Lepedeza |

No payment will be made under this practice for seeding mixtures containing Bermuda grass, carpet grass, or Dallis grass on any area on which these grasses have been seeded for payment under any other practice in 1943 or under previous programs. Mixtures containing lespedeza must contain at least 5 pounds of some of the grasses or legumes listed above other than the lespedeza.

21. Seeding lespedeza sericea—\$3.00 per acre.

Lepedeza sericea must be seeded on a well-prepared seedbed at not less than 15 pounds of scarified seed or 25 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. Lepedeza sericea should be planted at cotton-planting time.

22. Establishing a cover crop of winter legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

Properly inoculated seed must be planted in the fall at oat-planting time on a well-prepared seedbed. At least the following seeding rates are usually necessary:

- (a) Vetch—20 pounds per acre.
- (b) Austrian winter peas—28 pounds per acre.
- (c) Bur-clover—16 pounds of clean seed per acre or the equivalent in buhrs.

In no case will payment be made under this practice unless the above requirements are met and the seeding is at least 75 percent of the rate set forth above.

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice in tung orchards unless a minimum of 32 pounds of P_2O_5 is applied under practice 24 and a minimum of 30 pounds of K_2O is applied under practice 26 for each acre of winter legumes planted.

23. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on cropland as part of a planned water disposal system—50 cents per 1,000 square feet.

Payment will not be made for a waterway with an average width of less than 10 feet nor where the slope of the waterway is over 10 percent. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum rainfall. The waterway must be a little wider below each terrace because of the extra drainage area.

For 1 to 6 acres of drainage area, the average width of the waterway must be at least 10 feet; from 7 to 10 acres of drainage at least 18 feet; and for each added five acres of drainage up to 115 acres, the width of the waterway must be increased 2 feet. Not less than one sod piece (or the equivalent in sprigs) of Bermuda, Angleton, Para, Napier, vine mesquite, or guinea grasses for each 4 square feet, or not less than one sod piece of buffalo for each 16 square feet is required. In areas of limited rainfall, sodding of buffalo grass is recommended on heavy land; vine mesquite sod is recommended for light to sandy soils. A good vegetative cover must be obtained in the waterway channel before the end of the program year.

Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice.

Soil Improvement

24. Application of phosphate—5 cents per pound of available phosphate (P_2O_5).

The phosphate must be evenly distributed and must be applied only to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, ryegrass, Natal grass, permanent pasture, summer legumes as a green manure or cover crop, or a mixture of winter legumes and small grains (except wheat) provided the mixture contains at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes and the small grain is not harvested for grain.

Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as grown alone. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, ryegrass, Natal grass, crotalaria, and summer legumes as a green manure or cover crop, application must be made at or before the time of seeding. In the case of volunteer lespedeza and crotalaria or in the case of lespedeza seeded with small grain, the phosphate must not be applied before January 1 nor after July 15, 1943.

25. Application of ground limestone or oyster shells—\$2.00 per ton.

The material must be evenly distributed. The above rate is based on limestone with 90 percent calcium carbonate. If material of a lower grade is used, sufficient additional quantity must be applied to furnish this amount of calcium carbonate.

Limestone must be of sufficient fineness for 75 percent to pass through a 10-mesh sieve, 30 percent to pass through a 40-mesh sieve, and 20 percent to pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Oyster shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

26. Application of available potash (K_2O) to winter legumes grown for green manure in tung orchards—5 cents per pound of K_2O .

27. Green manure and cover crops—\$1.50 per acre.

A good stand and a good growth must be obtained. The entire growth (except legume seed) must be plowed or disked under or left on the land. A good growth means a growth which would justify harvest of a feed crop. No payment will

be made if the crops are grazed after obtaining the necessary growth to qualify under this practice.

If summer legumes are grown in alternate rows or strips with crops other than those qualifying under this practice, the legume must occupy at least one-half of the land and payment will be made for only one-half the total acreage.

Green manure and cover crops shall not include (a) wheat, (b) peanuts, (c) grain sorghums, (d) soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means, or (e) truck and vegetable crops. Lespedeza to qualify must be artificially seeded in 1943. Native vegetation will not qualify under this practice.

Pasture Improvement

28. Natural reseeding by deferred grazing:

- (a) Deferring 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture and range land in the farm from grazing—40 percent of the production practice allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture and range land. If grazing is deferred on less than 25 percent, a proportionate payment will be made. (Applicable only to farms having more than 1,920 acres of noncrop open pasture and range land.)
- (b) 15 cents per acre, not to exceed 40 percent of the production practice allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture and range land. (Applicable only to farms having 1,920 acres or less of noncrop open pasture and range land.)

For deferred grazing the period shall be the normal period from the start of forage growth to seed maturity.

The beginning of the 1943 nongrazing period for the county shall be set by the county committee with the approval of the State committee and must be a date between February 1, 1943, and July 1, 1943. The farm operator will have the option of choosing a date for the beginning of deferred grazing on his individual farm, the date to be within a 30-day period following the beginning date approved for the county. The duration of the nongrazing period shall not be less than 5 consecutive months from the beginning of the practice on the farm.

The operator must submit to the county committee in writing the designation of the deferred grazing acreage and the date for the beginning of the nongrazing period prior to the initiation of the practice.

This practice is not applicable to noncrop open pasture and range land which normally is not used for grazing.

The area deferred from grazing must be kept free of livestock during the deferred grazing period.

The noncrop open pasture and range land not in the deferred grazing area must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

29. Control of noxious plants where mowing is impracticable. (Applicable only to farms and ranches qualifying for payment under practice 28.)

(a) Control of bitterweed:

- (1) **Light** infestation, 1 percent to 2 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.
- (2) **Medium** infestation, 2.1 percent to 3 percent, inclusive—\$1.50 per acre.
- (3) **Heavy** infestation, above 3 percent—\$2.00 per acre.

(b) Noxious plants other than bitterweed:

- (1) **Light** infestation, 5 percent to 20 percent, inclusive—75 cents per acre.
- (2) **Medium** infestation, 21 percent to 40 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.
- (3) **Heavy** infestation, above 40 percent—\$1.50 per acre.

Payment under this practice will not exceed 60 percent of the production practice allowance computed with respect to noncrop open pasture and range land. If deferred grazing is carried out on less than 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture and range land in the unit, only a proportionate amount may be earned by carrying out this practice.

Payment will be based on the percentage of ground infested. Where infestation is less than the minimum percent shown under each of the above practices, coverage will be calculated by counting two acres as one, but not to exceed four acres as one, according to the relative facts found by the county committee.

In order to be eligible for payment under (a), bitterweeds shall be controlled by pulling, hoeing, or poisoning. If poison is used, the method and formula shall be approved by the county committee in writing before the practice is used. Not more than one payment will be made on the same area.

In order to be eligible for payment under (b), the noxious plants shall be controlled by pulling, grubbing, or other mechanical means which will accomplish full control. The following plants, and others recommended by the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, will qualify: locoweed, goldenrod, wooley groundsel, perennial broomweeds, and white snake root. Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice.

30. Renovation of perennial grasses or legumes, or mixtures of these, or destruction of noxious plants by mowing:

- (a) **Renovating**—25 cents per acre. Payments will be made for renovating only pasture consisting principally of Bermuda grass. The sod must be loosened by the use of a disk or other implement accomplishing similar results.

(2) Mowing:

- 1 mowing—25 cents per acre.
- 2 mowings—50 cents per acre.
- 3 mowings—75 cents per acre.

Pastures must be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds and shrubs. The plants mowed must not be used for feed nor sold for any purpose.

31. Development of springs or seeps by excavation for better distribution of stock water on the farm:

- (a) 25 cents per cubic foot of soil or gravel.
- (b) 35 cents per cubic foot of rock.

No payment will be made for a spring or seep unless sufficient material is excavated at applicable rates to amount to \$20.00. The maximum payment for the development of one spring or seep is \$200.00.

The springs or seeps must be walled up with concrete or masonry; the source must be protected from trampling by adequate fencing; and the water must be conveyed through a trough or a pipe not less than 1 inch in diameter to a tank of at least 20 cubic feet capacity for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

No payment will be made under this practice for any storage for which payment is made under practice 4 or 5. Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice.

32. Control of destructive plants on noncrop pasture and range land; provided that if the county committee determines that the control of destructive plants under this practice will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to increase soil erosion, artificial reseeding shall also be required where soil and climatic conditions permit. Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice

(a) Eliminating pricklypear and cactus:

- (1) **Light** infestation, 2 percent to 6 percent, inclusive—75 cents per acre.
- (2) **Medium** infestation, 7 percent to 12 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.
- (3) **Heavy** infestation, above 12 percent—\$1.50 per acre.

(b) Eliminating mesquite and huisache:

- (1) **Light** infestation, 5 percent to 20 percent, inclusive—\$1.50 per acre.
- (2) **Medium** infestation, 21 percent to 40 percent, inclusive—\$3.00 per acre.
- (3) **Heavy** infestation, above 40 percent—\$5.00 per acre.

(c) Eliminating cedar:

- (1) **Light** infestation, 5 percent to 15 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.
- (2) **Medium** infestation, 16 percent to 30 percent, inclusive—\$2.00 per acre.
- (3) **Heavy** infestation, above 30 percent—\$3.00 per acre.

(d) Eliminating lechuguilla:

- (1) **Light** infestation, 2 percent to 5 percent, inclusive—50 cents per acre.
- (2) **Medium** infestation, 6 percent to 9 percent, inclusive—75 cents per acre.
- (3) **Heavy** infestation, above 9 percent—\$1.50 per acre.

(e) Eliminating sagebrush:

- (1) Infestation of 20 percent or less—50 cents per acre.
- (2) Infestation above 20 percent—75 cents per acre.

Mowing must be done during the months of June and July, and it is desirable that the area mowed have grazing withheld. If the infested area is sandy, the mowing should occur on the lower areas of the farm and sagebrush left for protection on the higher areas.

(f) Eliminating noxious underbrush, bushes, and shrubs:

- (1) **Light** infestation, 5 percent to 20 percent, inclusive—\$1.50 per acre.
- (2) **Medium** infestation, 21 percent to 40 percent, inclusive—\$3.00 per acre.
- (3) **Heavy** infestation, above 40 percent—\$5.00 per acre.

NOTE: The degree of infestation of destructive plants as outlined in this practice will be determined by judging the density of the growths and grading them in accordance with the percentage of the ground covered by the total spread of the trees or plants, as estimated by the county committee. In order to make an accurate estimate as to the percentage of coverage, the county committee or its representative should step off a representative 100-foot square (10,000 square feet) of each infested area and measure the ground covered by all the trees and plants under consideration that are on the area. From this can be determined the percentage(s) of coverage on the plot or plots which will be used as a basis for arriving at the percentage of the entire infested area. Where infestation is less than the minimum percent shown under each of the above practices, coverage will be calculated by counting two or more acres as one, not to exceed four acres as one, according to the relative facts found by the county committee or its representative.

33. Drilling or digging wells:

- (a) Wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter—\$2.00 per linear foot.
- (b) Wells with casing less than 4 inches but not less than 2 inches in diameter—\$1.00 per linear foot.

Drilling or digging wells will be approved only for the purpose of better distribution of watering places for livestock on noncrop open pasture and range land. Wells must be sufficiently cased to prevent caving. The producer is required to erect or install at his expense a windmill or power pump, together with adequate pumping equipment and water tanks. Payment will not be made for a well developed at or near farm headquarters. A dry hole will not qualify for payment. An artesian well will qualify for payment at \$1.00 per linear foot if suitable stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to one or more adequate tanks or troughs. Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice.

34. Establishment of fireguards on noncrop open pasture and range land—\$2.64 per mile.

Payment will be based on the nearest tenth of a mile of fireguards established. Fireguards must not be less than 10 feet in width and must be constructed by exposing the soil by plowing furrows or by other mechanical means. All vegetation in the fireguard must be destroyed. Proper arrangements must be made to prevent erosion and gullying and the fireguard otherwise maintained throughout the year.

Payment for the establishment of fireguards cannot be made until erosion and gullying have been controlled by the establishment of diversion dams or other approved methods.

35. Eradication of prairie dogs, gophers, and kangaroo rats—7½ cents per acre.

Payment under this practice will be based on the actual area infested and 100-percent eradication must be secured by poisoning or other approved methods. Prior written approval of the county committee must be secured before the institution of this practice.

Forestry

36. Planting forest trees (including shrubs in protective plantings)—\$5.00 per acre.

(1) The planting of forest trees is recommended on old fields and on other areas on which there are insufficient seed trees present to reseed naturally the area to desirable species of forest trees.

(2) When planting in plowed furrows, the plowing should be done along contours. Preparation of the site is otherwise unnecessary, except where there is a heavy covering of brush which would seriously compete with, or render unsuccessful, any attempt to establish a stand of forest trees. In these cases the brush should be grubbed from the entire area qualifying for payment.

(3) **Spacing of planted trees:** For windbreaks, one row of shrubs spaced not more than 4 feet apart, together with two or more rows of trees spaced not more than 8 feet apart, with a space between rows of not less than 6 feet nor more than 12 feet, with a minimum survival of 65 percent will be required. For woodlots and forest plantations, a semi-regular 6 by 8 foot spacing, or approximately 1,000 trees per acre, for pines, and an 8 by 8 foot spacing, or approximately 700 trees per acre, for hardwoods, is required, with a survival of 65 percent.

Species recommended for planting:

(a) **In the Pine-Hardwood Region** (Red River, Franklin, Wood, Smith, Henderson, Anderson, Houston, Walker, Grimes, Montgomery, Harris, and Chambers Counties, and all counties lying east of these counties): Shortleaf, loblolly, longleaf, and slash pines, black locust, Osage-orange, white and red oak, mulberry, shagbark or white hickory, white ash, black walnut, magnolia, sweetgum, and catalpa.

(b) **In the Post Oak-Hardwood Region** (Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg counties and all counties lying east of these counties except those included in the Pine-Hardwood Region) : Post oak, honeylocust, cottonwood, black walnut, Osage-orange, catalpa, Arizona cypress, eastern red juniper, American elm, Chinese elm, sycamore, tamarix, black locust, and, in some favorable locations, loblolly and slash pines.

(c) **In the West Texas Region** (All counties west of those counties included in the Post Oak-Hardwood Region) : American elm, black locust, black and western walnut, bur oak, catalpa, eastern red juniper, Chinese elm, coffee tree, colutea, cottonwood, desert willow, green ash, hackberry, honeylocust, jujube, lilac, mulberry, Osage-orange, persimmon, western yellow and Scotch pines, Russian olive, tamarix, vitex, wild plum, and (in the southern counties of the region) eucalyptus, Australian pine, and Brazilian pine.

Maintaining a good stand by replanting will not qualify under this practice, but may qualify under practice 37.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice. No payment will be made for the planting and protection of forest trees planted under a cooperative agreement entered into in connection with the Prairie States Forestry Project.

37. Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining a good stand of forest trees planted between July 1, 1939, and the beginning of the 1943 program year (or before July 1, 1943, if under a cooperative agreement with a governmental agency)—\$1.50 per acre.

Cultivation must be as often as is necessary during the open season to assure satisfactory growth. Each cultivation must be in accordance with approved tillage methods. Burning and harmful grazing must be prevented. There must be maintained, by replanting if necessary, an adequate stand of forest trees, with a minimum survival of 450 well-distributed trees per acre when planted as woodlots. For windbreak plantings, a minimum survival of 430 well-distributed trees and shrubs per acre shall be considered adequate. Payment under this practice will not be made for cultivating, protecting, and maintaining pine trees, except in windbreaks.

38. Improving a stand of forest trees—\$3.00 per acre.

A representative of the county committee must inspect the areas on each farm on which it is proposed to carry out this practice under the 1943 program and the practice must be approved in writing by the county committee prior to its institution.

(1) The county committee shall not approve this practice unless the area on which it is to be carried out has one or more of the following:

(a) Dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked and limby trees, and undesirable species which need removing, and when removed will leave a minimum of 100 trees of stump diameters 6 inches and up well distributed over each acre. Deadening undesirable trees by girdling may be substituted when removal of the trees is not practicable or economically justified.

(b) Desirable species of young trees which are overtopped or shaded by undesirable species which upon removal will release the young trees.

(c) A crowded stand of trees in need of thinning. A simple rule to determine the amount of thinning needed and the spacing of the trees which should be left is to add the diameters in inches of the two adjacent trees being considered and divide by two; to this figure add four and the result will be the desired distance in feet between trees.

(2) In order to qualify for payment, the following practices must be applied to areas approved as meeting the stand conditions outlined in either (a), (b), or (c) above):

(a) Either dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked and limby, and the undesirable species shall be removed or girdled as stated in (a), or overtopped or shaded undesirable species be removed as stated in (b), or thin-

ning must be done as stated in (c). On some areas, a combination of these three operations is necessary.

(b) Approximately 100 trees per acre should be selected for pruning as a future crop of sawlogs, poles, piling, and other high quality forest products. At least 17 feet of the main stem of the trees selected shall be pruned, provided the trees are 34 feet or more in height. Any trees less than 34 feet in height will not be pruned more than two-thirds their total height. The pruning shall be done so that the limbs are cut off flush with the bark.

(c) Fire must be kept out of the area at all times. Payment will not be made for any area which is burned during the program year.

(d) The leaving of certain trees suitable for food and shelter of wildlife will not disqualify an area under this practice, provided they do not detract from the primary purpose of growing timber as a crop.

(e) A given area may qualify for payment under this practice only one time in each 5-year interval.

39. Construction of firebreaks for the protection of farm woodland—15 cents per 100 linear feet.

The land to qualify under this practice must have prior approval of the county committee. The firebreaks must be at least 6 feet wide and cleared to mineral soil of all inflammable material. These woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 acres, nor less than 10 acres, each by firebreaks constructed under this practice. The areas protected must be unburned during the year for which payment is made. Areas qualifying for payment under practices 36, 37, and 38 will not qualify.

Miscellaneous

40. Growing a home garden—\$1.50. (Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.)

A home garden shall consist of vegetables grown for home use, either for consumption fresh during the growing season or for canning, drying, or storing.

Garden vegetables, with the exception of watermelons and potatoes for home use, shall not be in more than two plots. Watermelons and potatoes may be planted wherever advisable. Each home garden, including potatoes and watermelons, must contain not less than one-half acre.

The garden planting shall consist of at least ten different kinds of vegetables. Each kind of vegetable shall be planted in sufficient quantity to supply the farm family with a well-balanced vegetable diet. The garden must be planted on a well-prepared seedbed and cultivated in accordance with good garden culture.

41. Pipe lines for distributing livestock water:

(a) New black pipe:

- (1) 1-inch pipe—10 cents per linear foot
- (2) 1¼-inch pipe—12 cents per linear foot
- (3) 1½-inch pipe—14 cents per linear foot
- (4) 2-inch pipe—17½ cents per linear foot

(b) Used black pipe:

- (1) 1-inch pipe—6 cents per linear foot
- (2) 1¼-inch pipe—7 cents per linear foot
- (3) 1½-inch pipe—8 cents per linear foot
- (4) 2-inch pipe—11 cents per linear foot

(c) Galvanized iron pipe:

- (1) 1-inch pipe—11 cents per linear foot
- (2) 1¼-inch pipe—14 cents per linear foot
- (3) 1½-inch pipe—16 cents per linear foot
- (4) 2-inch pipe—20 cents per linear foot

Pipe line must be laid from wells, springs, or storage tanks for the purpose of providing an adequate water supply for livestock on poorly watered range land at locations which will improve the distribution of grazing animals. Not less than 1-inch pipe shall be used. A screen of about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh must be provided for the upper end of the pipe where the water leaves the springs or storage tanks. Where crossing streams, roads, or trails, pipe lines should be well buried. In every instance, they should be buried below the frost level, and exposed sections should be adequately packed for protection against freezing. Long pipe lines or those rigidly fixed at both ends should be provided with expansion joints. The pipeline may cross cropland or land not controlled by the operator, provided the operator secures a permanent easement on right-of-way from the person or agency controlling such land.

Prior written approval of the county committee must be secured before the institution of this practice.

42. Border planting of sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, and broom-corn—75 cents per acre.

This practice is applicable only in Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, and Sherman Counties. The stalks (at least 8 inches high) of border-planted crops are to be left on the land until the spring of 1944. The border shall be not less than 100 feet wide on four sides of the field, unless a fewer number of sides of the field is approved by the county committee, and payment under the practice shall be limited to the acreage occupied by the border, but in no case in excess of 20 percent of the area of the field. No credit will be given for this practice on an acreage on which credit has been given under any other practice.

43. Contour furrowing of cropland—35 cents per acre.

This practice is applicable only in Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, and Sherman Counties. The furrows must be made with a shovel-type implement according to the following specifications: (a) The furrows must not be less than 12 inches apart nor more than 20 inches apart and must not be less than 4 inches deep; (b) the furrows must follow the contour of the land, as established by guide lines run at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

These specifications apply where contour furrowing is used in protecting summer fallow, except that where payment is earned under practice 12 no payment will be made under this practice. Payment will not be made for contour furrowing cropland as a part of a seeding operation, nor for contour furrowing within 30 days prior to seeding.

On slopes averaging greater than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to each 100 feet, contour furrowing must be in combination with terracing.

E. Conservation materials and services.—Realizing the importance of certain materials and services in conserving and improving the soil, the AAA will furnish Texas farmers such items as winter legume seed, superphosphate, limestone, services for construction of terraces and earthen dams, services for destruction of pricklypear, cactus, and noxious underbrush, and other materials or services when the need arises and it is found practicable to do so. These materials and services are made available as a further assistance and encouragement in carrying out much needed production practices. Such materials and services which are available will be furnished upon written request, and the cost will be deducted from the payment earned by the farmer on the same or any other farm in the county. If it is later found that the payment earned by the farmer is less than the cost of the material or service furnished, the difference shall be paid by the farmer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

If a farmer uses any of these materials in a manner which is not in accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, such as using

superphosphate under cotton or corn, or selling the material, the cost will be twice the amount it would have been if the material had been properly used.

Section 2. WAR CROPS AND WAR CROP GOALS

A. War crops.—The following crops have been designated as war crops in the Southern Region:

| | |
|---|---|
| Soybeans for beans | Cabbage for processing |
| Peanuts (for all purposes) | Lima beans for processing |
| Flax for seed or fiber | Castor-beans |
| Irish potatoes (except those grown in home gardens) | Grain sorghums |
| American-Egyptian cotton | Sweetpotatoes (except those grown in home gardens) |
| Hemp for seed or fiber | Hay and pasture (Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Moore, Oldham, Sherman, Carson, Castro, Gray, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, and Wheeler Counties). |
| Dry edible beans | |
| Tomatoes for processing | |
| Peas for processing | |
| Snap beans for processing | |
| Sweet corn for processing | |
| Carrots for processing | |
| Beets for processing | |

B. War crop goals.—Farm war crop goals shall be determined by the county committee, with the assistance of community committeemen, by distributing the county goal in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA on the basis of adaptability of the soil, availability of cropland, equipment, labor, the acreage and production of each war crop on the farm in recent years, and other related factors. The sum of the farm goals for each war crop shall not be less than the county goal for the crop.

Section 3. PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT

A. Production adjustment allowance.—The farm production adjustment allowance shall be the sum of the following:

- (1) **Cotton**—1.1 cents for each pound of the normal yield of cotton for the farm for each acre in the cotton allotment.
- (2) **Rice**—3.2 cents for each barrel of the normal yield of rice for the farm for each acre in the rice allotment.
- (3) **Wheat**—9.2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment.

B. Deduction for underplanting war crops.—A deduction of \$15 per acre will be made for each acre by which the acreage planted to designated war crops is less than 90 percent of the farm war crop goal. This deduction will not be made if the county committee determines that failure to plant 90 percent of the farm war crop goal is due to flood or drought.

C. Deductions for overplanting special crops.—A deduction at ten times the payment rate will be made for each acre of cotton (except when knowingly overplanted) in excess of the allotment. This deduction shall be made only from the production adjustment allowance after deductions are made under paragraph B above.

D. Division of payment.—The net production adjustment payment shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds

(other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1943, or, if the farm comprises two or more separately owned tracts of land, in the proportion which the county committee determines fairly reflects each person's contribution to performance with respect to the crop. If an allotment crop is not grown on the farm in 1943 or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced because of uncontrollable natural causes, the net payment computed for that crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire acreage in the allotment for the crop had been planted and harvested in 1943. In cases where landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers have lost, after planting but prior to harvest, their interests in any crop for which an allotment is determined by reason of the acquisition of title to or lease of the farm for use in connection with the war effort, the net payment (excluding any compensation for the loss of payment) computed with respect to that crop shall be divided among them in the same proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds of the crop except for such acquisition of title or lease.

E. Proration of net deductions.—Any net deduction for a person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net production adjustment payment. No production adjustment payment will be made for a farm if the deductions equal or exceed the production adjustment payment. Any deduction in excess of the production adjustment payment will be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions. Any such net deduction will be made from the person's share of the production adjustment payment for any other farm in the State.

F. Miscellaneous deductions.—The following deductions shall be regarded as personal deductions and shall be made from any payment with respect to the same or any other farm determined for the person responsible therefor. These deductions shall be made after payments have been increased in accordance with the provisions of paragraph C of section 6 and after deductions for county association expenses as provided in paragraph B of section 6.

(1) **Deduction for failure to prevent wind or water erosion.**—There shall be a deduction of \$1.00 for each acre of cropland in the farm which is subject to serious wind or water erosion and on which measures recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee for the prevention of wind and water erosion are not adopted in 1943.

In Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, and Sherman counties, each acre of cropland is considered to be subject to wind erosion and each acre of cropland must be protected with one or more of the following erosion-control practices (except any acreage which the county committee in writing, subject to approval of the State committee, determines is not subject to wind erosion) :

1. Strip cropping on the contour.
2. Strip cropping not on the contour.
3. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion.
4. Contour farming intertilled crops.
5. Contour listing cropland.
6. Seeding of close-grown sorghums, millets, soybeans, peas, or small-grain crops on the contour.
7. Pit cultivation.
8. Green manure and cover crops.

9. Border plantings.
10. Contour furrowing.
11. Native vegetative cover of grasses or weeds or small-grain stubble where it is determined by the county committee that the growth will be left on the land until the spring of 1944.
12. Other practices recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

Any acreage on which stubble is willfully burned without the prior approval of the county committee will not count toward meeting this requirement under the 1943 program, unless there is subsequently carried out on such acreage during the 1943 program year one or more of the erosion-control practices listed above.

(2) **Deduction for breaking out permanent vegetative cover.**—There shall be a deduction of \$3.00 for each acre of native sod, or any other land on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established, broken out during the 1943 program year unless the acreage was broken out with the approval of the county committee for the planting of forest trees, or the county committee determines in accordance with standards established by the State committee, with the approval of the AAA, that the land broken out is suited to the continuing production of cultivated crops and will not become a wind erosion hazard to the community. This provision is applicable in Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, and Sherman Counties.

Section 4. FULL PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS MADE ONLY ON OPERATED FARMS

A farm must be operated during the 1943 program year in order to earn the entire production adjustment allowance. A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the three requirements set out below is met:

- (1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:
 - (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1943;
 - (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1943;
 - (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1942 or seeded in 1943 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1943);
 - (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1943 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1943);
 - (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1942 or the spring of 1943 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop;
 - (f) Improved pastures consisting of legumes or a perennial grass on cropland;
 - (g) Fallow rice land or rice land where weeds are controlled by mowing to the extent that seed do not mature; and
 - (h) Summer fallow in 1943;

—or—
- (2) The sum of the acreages of special crops and war crops on the farm equals or exceeds 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments established for the farm;

—or—
- (3) In areas of low rainfall if drought conditions cover a substantial area and it would not be a good farming practice to attempt to grow crops, farms may be considered to be operated where the above requirements have not been met, if so recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

For a farm that is not operated, the part of the production adjustment allowance for a special crop will be computed on the smaller of (1) the acreage allotment for the crop, or (2) 125 percent of the acreage planted to the crop.

Section 5. ALLOTMENTS, YIELDS, AND ACREAGE PLANTED TO SPECIAL CROPS

A. Allotments and normal yields.—Farm acreage allotments and normal yields for cotton, wheat, and rice will be established in accordance with the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin.

B. Definition of acreage planted to special crops.—

(a) **Acreage planted to cotton** means all land seeded to cotton, except that the acreage planted to cotton on any farm shall not exceed the largest of (i) the cotton allotment, (ii) the acreage of cotton on the farm when performance is determined, or (iii) the acreage of cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed; provided that any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length will not be considered as planted to cotton. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

(b) **Acreage planted to wheat** means (i) Any acreage of land devoted to seeded wheat, except when such crop is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat and the crop that matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat:

(ii) Any acreage of volunteer wheat which reaches maturity; and

(iii) Any acreage of land which is seeded to a mixture containing wheat designated under item (i) above on which the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat reaches maturity; provided that all or any part of any wheat acreage destroyed by causes beyond the control of the operator may be replaced with an equal acreage of wheat seeded after such destruction or by an equal acreage of volunteer wheat, and the acreage so replaced shall not be regarded as acreage planted to wheat.

C. Strip cropping, interplanting, and double cropping.—(1) Two or more consecutive rows of a crop alternating with another crop or land use shall be considered a strip.

(2) If cotton and another crop or land use occupy the land at the same time and the cotton is grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(3) A war crop which is interplanted in the same row with another crop (other than a war crop) shall be considered as occupying that part of the land as determined by instructions issued by the State committee, but in no case over 50 percent of the acreage.

(4) A war crop which is grown in alternate rows with another crop or land use shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(5) If a strip of war crop alternates with another crop or land use (other than a war crop), only that part of the land actually occupied by the war crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(6) If a war crop is grown in alternate rows with another war crop or is interplanted in the same row with another war crop, each such crop shall be considered as occupying 50 percent of the acreage.

(7) If a crop (except as provided for in the items above) is grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, with another crop or land use, only that part of the land actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to the crop.

(8) If a crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(9) If two or more crops are grown on the same land and the growing season overlaps for only a relatively short period for the two crops, each shall be considered as having occupied the entire acreage.

(10) Summer legumes that would otherwise qualify for a production practice payment interplanted in the same row with another crop will not qualify for a production practice payment.

Section 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. \$10,000 payment limitation.—Payments will be limited to \$10,000 by States for individuals, partnerships, or estates, and to \$10,000 for the United States for other persons, prior to deduction for association expenses.

B. Association expense deduction.—Pro rata deductions from payments will be made for association expenses.

C. Increase in small payments.—The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances (except as provided for assignments, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1943 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1943. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless the assignment is entitled to priority under instructions issued by the AAA.

Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled, nor (as provided in the statute) shall the Secretary or any disbursing agent be subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of the assignment.

F. Appeals.—Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting his right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

G. Change in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1943 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments for special crops to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1943 program than would have been made to the landlord or operator for performance on the farm under the 1942 program, payments to the landlord or operator for special crops under the 1943 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to the landlord or operator if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1942 had been continued in 1943, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves the change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1943 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1940 to 1942 and the reduction would increase the payments for special crops that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, such payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves the reduction.

The action of the county committee under the last two preceding paragraphs is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which has been or would otherwise be made to him in connection with the 1943 program.

H. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of any payment which otherwise would be computed for any person under the 1943 program may be withheld or required to be returned if he adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1943 or previous agricultural conservation programs; if, by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, he has offset, or has participated in offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance for which such payment is otherwise authorized; or, if with respect to grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him, he adopts or has adopted any practice which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1943 program and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following cases:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, including the landlord of a cash or standing or fixed rent tenant, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary thereto, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge his tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to such landlord or operator all or a portion of any Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that his tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers on an application for payment form or other official document required to be filed in connection with the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or shares of production practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required therein to be submitted in respect to a particular farm.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires his tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money or supplies to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment regulations.

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails to file or knowingly falsifies any report required by or under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1943-44 marketing year.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above, the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deductions computed for the business enterprise, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm operated by him as an individual.

(8) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in a position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise, substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The portion of the production adjustment payment for the business enterprise which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in the enterprise.

(9) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting his farm in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be made from the person's production adjustment payment for the overplanting if the farms were in the same State.

(10) **Practice:** A person rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset such person's performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed if the person were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farms operated by him.

(11) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if the committee finds that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested, not to exceed his share of the production adjustment payment for the farm in which he admits having an interest.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The entire payment for the tenant with respect to the farm and the entire payment for the landlord or operator with respect to all of his farms under the program involved; provided, however, that where a tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and the tenant's share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment so computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and the deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed

without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

No payment will be made to any person with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1943 program year to other land in the community in which such farm is located.

I. Application for payment.—An application for payment with respect to a farm may be made by any person who qualifies in the 1943 program as a landlord, operator, tenant, or sharecropper with respect to the farm and for whom a share in the payment with respect to the farm may be computed, provided the land in the farm is covered by a properly executed work sheet filed in the county office under a previous agricultural conservation program or not later than June 30, 1943.

If a person makes application for payment or is furnished conservation materials or services in lieu of payment with respect to a farm in the county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, he must make application for payment with respect to all such farms.

J. Authority, availability of funds, and applicability.—(1) **Authority.**—The 1943 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and Public, No. 320, 74th Congress.

(2) **Availability of funds.**—The amount of payment to be made under the 1943 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

The funds to be provided for the 1943 program will not be available for the payment of applications filed in the county office after June 30, 1945.

(3) **Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1943 program contained herein are not applicable to (a) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States, and (b) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Such lands include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partially owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The 1943 program is also applicable to any land which, although owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation owner-

ship and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such lands shall include that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency which the AAA finds complies with all the provisions of the preceding sentence. The 1943 program will also be applicable to any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, if the Congress so provides.

K. Miscellaneous.—(1) Erroneous notice of acreage allotment.—In any case where, through error in a county or State office, the producer was officially notified of an allotment for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment for that commodity and the county and State committees find, if the notice was in writing, or the county and State committees, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, find, if the notice was not in writing, that the producer, acting in good faith upon the information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

(2) Excess cotton acreage.—Any person who knowingly plants cotton, or causes cotton to be planted on his farm, in 1943 on acreage in excess of the cotton allotment for the farm for 1943 shall not be eligible for any payment whatsoever, on that farm or any other farm, under the provisions of the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program. No person shall be deemed to have knowingly overplanted cotton on his farm if the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1943 does not exceed the farm cotton acreage allotment by more than the larger of 3 acres or 3 percent of the farm cotton acreage allotment. Any person having an interest in the cotton crop on a farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in 1943 exceeds the farm cotton allotment by more than the amount specified in the last preceding sentence shall be presumed to have knowingly planted cotton on his farm on acreage in excess of such cotton allotment if notice of the farm allotment is mailed to him prior to the completion of the planting of cotton on the farm, unless he establishes the fact that the excess acreage was planted to cotton due to his lack of knowledge of the number of acres in the tract(s) planted to cotton. Such notice, if mailed to the operator of the farm, shall be deemed to be notice to all persons sharing in the production of cotton on the farm in 1943.

(3) Errors in measurement.—Where a farmer relied solely upon the measured acreage furnished to him in writing by the county committee in planning his 1943 farming operations or in adjusting his 1943 crop acreages, such measured acreage may be used in determining compliance with the provisions of the 1943 program even though it subsequently proves to be incorrect.

(4) Correction of errors.—Notwithstanding any other provision, where the AAA finds that an error in a county or State office resulted in an allotment or yield for a farm which is substantially less than

that which would otherwise have been determined, the correction of such allotment or yield may be authorized without requiring a re-determination of other farm allotments or yields in the county, unless such error has resulted in farm allotments or yields for other farms in the county which are substantially higher than they otherwise would have been.

L. Definitions.—(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1942 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(3) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(4) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land.

(5) **Operator** means the person who is in charge of the supervision and conduct of the farming operations on the land.

(6) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(7) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (whether or not he rents such land or part thereof to another person), including, in the case of rice, a person furnishing water for a share of the rice.

(8) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(9) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(10) **Special crop** means cotton, wheat, or rice.

M. Land to be covered by a work sheet.—The land to be covered by a single work sheet is the land which meets the definition of the term "farm." Performance under the program must be determined for the land in a farm. All adjacent or nearby land (including woodland) owned by one person and operated by one person in 1943 must

be covered by the same work sheet, irrespective of whether it is worked with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably. Also, all land which is adjacent or nearby and which is operated by one person in 1943, regardless of whether the land is owned by one or more persons, must be covered by one work sheet, except (1) that land which is separately owned and which is farmed as a distinct unit separate from any other land with respect to rotation of crops or with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land, and (2) field-rented tracts which are included with adjoining land under the same ownership. Adjacent or nearby land (other than field-rented tracts) which is operated by one person in 1943 with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably shall be presumed to be operated as a single unit with respect to rotation of crops, if the county committee finds that the 1943 operator has control of the land under leases or operating agreements of more than one year's duration or the committee has reason to expect, from the past practice of the operator and owners involved, that the operator will again have the land under his control in the succeeding year, unless it is determined from county office records, or conclusive proof is submitted to the committee, that distinct and separate crop rotation systems are maintained. All land operated in 1943 by one person with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably substantially throughout the main portions of the year, when the breaking of land and cultivation of crops are in progress, shall be considered nearby. All land operated from one headquarters shall be presumed to be operated with labor, workstock, and equipment used interchangeably, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. All land operated by members of the same household shall be deemed to be operated by them as a single operation, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If a landlord operates any part of the farm on which he resides, he shall be presumed to operate all adjacent land which is owned by him, unless conclusive proof to the contrary is submitted to the county committee. If land under one ownership is worked by two or more persons and all of the land worked by one or more of them is not contiguous but is scattered over the farm, or distinct farming units are not set up, all such adjacent land under the same ownership shall be covered by one work sheet.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.